	DAFLCHE1 Trial
1 2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORKx
3	CHEVRON CORPORATION,
4	Plaintiff,
5	v. 11 Cv. 0691 (LAK)
6	STEVEN R. DONZIGER, et al.,
7	Defendants.
8 9	x October 15, 2013 9:45 a.m.
10	Before:
11	HON. LEWIS A. KAPLAN District Judge
12	APPEARANCES
13 14 15 16 17	GIBSON, DUNN & CRUTCHER LLP Attorneys for Plaintiff BY: RANDY M. MASTRO ANDREA E. NEUMAN REED M. BRODSKY JEFFERSON E. BELL ANNE CHAMPION
18 19	FRIEDMAN RUBIN Attorneys for Donziger Defendants BY: RICHARD H. FRIEDMAN DEE TAYLOR
20	LITTLEPAGE BOOTH
21	Attorneys for Donziger Defendants BY: ZOE LITTLEPAGE RAINEY BOOTH
<ul><li>22</li><li>23</li><li>24</li><li>25</li></ul>	GOMEZ LLC Attorneys for Defendants Hugo Camacho, Javier Piaguaje BY: JULIO C. GOMEZ

1 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Chevron against Donziger, et al. Counsel for plaintiff, are you ready? 2 3 MR. MASTRO: Ready, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Good morning. 5 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Counsel for defendant Donziger, are 6 you ready? 7 MS. FRIEDMAN: Good morning, your Honor, yes. 8 THE COURT: Good morning. 9 MS. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, it's actually Mr. Friedman. 10 THE COURT: I'm sorry. I've made that mistake quite a 11 lot. I don't know why. What can I say. I apologize. 12 MS. FRIEDMAN: No problem. 13 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Counsel for defendants Camacho and 14 Piaguaje, are you ready? 15 MR. GOMEZ: Ready to address the Court but not for trial. 16 17 THE COURT: All right, Mr. Gomez. 18 MR. GOMEZ: Good morning. 19 THE COURT: Good morning. Go ahead, Mr. Gomez, if you 20 have anything to say. 21 MR. GOMEZ: Well, your Honor, I requested a 22 continuance, a brief continuance, a week ago. Your Honor 23 denied it. The request was not made lightly. It was made 24 because the time was necessary, and passage of one week has not 25 changed that situation. We are simply not prepared.

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simply not prepared, your Honor, to bring this matter to trial today because of the resources and the lack of assistance that I have so far. I filed a motion during the past week indicating an alternative request that we proceed at a more rational schedule.

THE COURT: When did you file that?

MR. GOMEZ: That was filed approximately Wednesday or Thursday, if I recall, your Honor. That schedule would require a maximum of one witness per day to give me an opportunity as a solo practitioner to defend my clients' interest, to be prepared for the day in court, and to be able to provide some sort of defense with some indication of dignity, your Honor.

Your Honor, as yet Chevron has opposed that motion.

Your Honor has yet to rule on it. We await a ruling on that.

In any event, I want the record to be absolutely clear that by my indicating that I am ready I am not waiving the motion that I made last week that I need more time. I just want that to be clear, your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. You made it clear. I will deal with this more comprehensively at a subsequent time.

I will at this moment make this adjustment in the schedule. We will not sit this Friday. I may make a further adjustment.

You are already aware that there are several days during the final week of October where I indicated previously

we would not be sitting. That effectively would give you, in substance, the break between the plaintiff's case and the defendant's case that you asked for. I had spoken last week about the possibility of sitting that week if the budget situation in Washington is such that the previous commitment that I have resulted in my being here rather than elsewhere.

I will now make this further adjustment, that the three days that I indicated we would not sit in late October we will not sit regardless of what happens in Washington.

Beyond that, I'll have a good deal more to say shortly, but we are going to proceed this morning.

I note that with the current tally of proposed witnesses by plaintiffs and defendants, your proposal would require 108 trial days to try this case. Last week you stood in my courtroom and said the case could be tried in three weeks.

Okay. We will now proceed. Opening statement, Mr. Mastro. Please use the lectern.

MR. MASTRO: Thank you, your Honor.

It's been a long, hard road to get here, but the judgment day is at hand, and for that I and my client Chevron are extremely grateful. We're here today, your Honor, to right a wrong, to expose a \$19 billion fraud and extortion scheme and to hold accountable those responsible for it.

First and foremost, your Honor, this is a RICO case.

The head of this racketeering enterprise, the cabeza, the Don, is right here in this courtroom, Steven Donziger, who right here from Manhattan as a U.S. lawyer has masterminded and orchestrated this scheme largely out of the U.S. in collusion with other U.S. lawyers, U.S. consultants, and U.S. funders, in collaboration with Ecuadorian coconspirators, who conspired together as an enterprise for a common purpose to engage in a pattern of racketeering, committing multiple acts of wire and mail fraud, extortion, bribery, obstruction of justice, witness tampering, and money laundering; all with one aim — to try to pressure a deep-pocketed U.S. victim into paying them off to go away.

Your Honor, it's a shakedown scheme, pure and simple, one predicated on lies, billion dollar lies, and now it's time to hold Donziger and his coconspirators accountable for those lies. And we will prove them, your Honor, lie after lie.

Your Honor will recall the very first time I came into this courtroom three and a half years ago and played for you a clip from the movie Crude. It's offered as Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 4. It's a clip of Steven Donziger in his own words explaining what he was about to do barging into an Ecuadorian judge's chambers ex parte with cameras rolling. And his words that day were, This is something we would never do in the United States. This is just out of bounds, both in terms of judicial behavior and what lawyers would do. But Ecuador, you

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know, there's almost no rules here. And this is how the game is played, dirty. And we'll prove at this trial that's exactly how Steve Donziger played the game, dirty.

Opening - Mr. Mastro

Over time he became obsessed with making the big score at Chevron's expense because in his own words on those film outtakes -- and forgive me, your Honor, some of the language that I have to use today is quoting Steven Donziger -- Donziger is in the business of plaintiff's law and "the business of plaintiff's law is to make fucking money."

Donziger and his coconspirators have lied and bribed and bullied and ghostwritten their way through the Ecuadorian court system, ghostwriting court documents themselves, even the \$19 billion judgment in their own favor. And they've used the false narrative they created in Ecuador both here in the United States and throughout the world like a club to try bludgeon Chevron into submission.

As part of his self-proclaimed Chevron pressure campaign, Donziger has lived by one rule, his words memorialized to his cocounsel, "If you repeat a lie a thousand times it becomes the truth."

So Donziger kept telling the same lies over and over again, lying to Congress, to the SEC, to the New York attorney general, to the U.S. courts, among others, about the multibillion dollar damage assessment coming out of Ecuador from the supposedly quote/unquote independent court expert,

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Richard Stalin Cabrera, that it now turns out -- and it's not denied -- was secretly ghostwritten by Donziger's team itself just to get Chevron investigated, colluding with Ecuadorian officials to get bogus criminal charges brought against two Chevron attorneys, one of whom you'll hear from as your first witness in this trial, Mr. Veiga, and the other of whom had to spend the last years of his life in exile, separated from his homeland and his family as a result, in implementing a foreign enforcement strategy laid out in Invictus to, quote, place settlement pressure on Chevron by, quote, selecting jurisdictions that offer a path of least resistance and allow prejudgment attachments that, quote, compound the pressure already placed on Chevron.

But the pressure applied here through lies and fraud goes by another name -- it's called extortion. And that's what Steve Donziger and his cronies have been trying to do to Chevron, coerce a big pay day out of the company to make the pain go away. But Chevron didn't give in. It stood up for its tens of thousands of employees and shareholders. It refused to be extorted and defrauded and that's why we're here today.

What I want to do in my brief time, your Honor, is set the stage for what's to come in this case because so much of the evidence at this trial comes out of Steve Donziger's own mouth and out of the mouths of his coconspirators. their own words and their own documents that prove our case,

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shocking, smoking gun evidence of Donziger and his coconspirators in their own words on film outtakes, in their own notebooks, in their own private internal communications, all of which they thought would never see the light of day but U.S. court after court throughout this country, including here, ordered them to produce, candidly confessing their crimes and confirming if the truth comes out, "all of us, your attorneys, might go to jail."

Instead of coming clean, Donziger and his coconspirators doubled down, obstructing the truth from coming out in the U.S. long enough to buy time to try to -- their words -- cleanse the Ecuadorian court record of the Cabrera fraud and fool funders into giving them the lifeline they needed to keep their scheme going. And then with their scheme about to unravel, they cut their boldest deal of all, pay the Ecuadorian judge a \$500,000 bribe in exchange for which they got to ghostwrite the judgment in their own favor.

Because as Steve Donziger put it, for the court in Ecuador, this was all, quote, just a bunch of smoke and mirrors and bull shit. We have enough to get money. And the money was plenty of motivation for Steve Donziger, your Honor. to gain \$1.2 billion if these defendants collect on their fraudulent \$19 billion Ecuadorian judgment. It's that inescapable hard evidence from the defendant's own mouths and files that we're going to present to your Honor at this trial,

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along with the testimony, live or by deposition, of at least a dozen of Donziger former confederates now testifying again him:

U.S. cocounsel, U.S. consultant's counsel, U.S. consultants,

U.S. employees, U.S. funders, and even Ecuadorian

collaborators, all of whom have turned on Donziger and come forward to acknowledge their role in this scheme and the ways in which Steve Donziger lied, manipulated, and misled them.

Let me go through who your Honor is going to hear from very briefly.

Former cocounsel Jeffrey Shinder, Constantine Cannon firm, hired to be coordinating counsel on the 1782s. John McDermott, hired to be local counsel on the Stratus 1782. When Donziger stonewalled them on information about Stratus's role in the production of Cabrera's report, Shinder insisted that he speak directly to Stratus and after he did, when he came out of that meeting, he called Steve Donziger and he told him, he said one minute after he got out of that meeting he had to quit because he was sickened and disgusted by what he learned and Stratus had actually ghostwritten the Cabrera report. And John McDermott then filed suit withdrawing, telling Steve Donziger he could not put his firm's ethical and professional reputation at stake by continuing to represent Steve Donziger's client.

And you'll also hear from Richard Kornfeld, successor counsel on the 1782 for Donziger's clients. I can't tell you what he's going to say. He'll be happy to tell you when he

gets here why he withdrew. They have asserted a privilege objection, the same ones found to be covered by waiver, and we'll hear from Mr. Kornfeld when gets on the stand about why he felt compelled to leave the case.

Stratus's counsel, Mr. Silver and Mr. Beier, by deposition. Mr. Shinder will be in this courtroom, Mr. McDermott by deposition. Stratus's counsel by deposition will tell your Honor that Mr. Donziger and his legal team leaned on him to try to prevent Stratus depositions from going forward and from their document production going forward in a timely way and that Mr. Silver was so outraged that he hung up the phone because, in his own words, confirmed in documents, he didn't want to be part of an obstruction and have to say he participated in a conversation about obstruction.

You'll hear from one or more of the folks at Stratus. That's

Doug Beltman, Ann Maest, and Josh Lipton. At least one of them

will be here to testify live.

And, your Honor, let me just explain, Mr. Beltman and Ms. Maest had to admit they had ghostwritten the Cabrera report. They now have come forward and sworn that they did that. They've renounced that report as based on invalid assumptions that Donziger gave them. And they've said that they renounce their prior testimony of trying to cover it up and saying things like only 5 percent of the report was written

1 by us.

And your Honor will hear from Josh Lipton, the head of Stratus, because Doug Beltman and Ann Maest are no longer there. When Josh Lipton, the head of Stratus found out what his own people had really done, when he found out that Doug Beltman had lied to him about that 5 percent and that they had really ghostwritten the Cabrera report, he was appalled and outraged. You'll hear that from him on the stand, your Honor.

We're going to hear from other former consultants like Mark Quarles, who Donziger got to sign an affidavit in this very courthouse before Judge Sand attesting to Cabrera's independence. And when Quarles found out that that wasn't true, he candidly admitted in his deposition he never would have done that if Steve Donziger had not pressed him to do that.

And you'll hear live from David Russell, by deposition from Dr. Charles Calmbacher, Russell — Donziger gave him unwarranted assumptions to come up with a remediation damages estimate. The unwarranted assumptions got it up to 6 billion. And then when Russell got on the ground and started to learn the truth himself, he told Steve Donziger not to use it, it was not valid, Donziger kept using it, kept using the lie to put a big figure out there to pressure Chevron. And Russell sent him a cease and desist letter. It was off by an order of magnitude of ten or more, no longer valid, and Donziger kept using it

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over and over again even though he knew it was a lie.

And Dr. Charles Calmbacher, he was their expert on the ground at those joint inspections, your Honor. He did reports. Steve Donziger didn't want those reports to be submitted in the way Dr. Charles Calmbacher had written them. So what did Steve Donziger do? He pressed him to give signature pages, and then the reports filed in Ecuador were not his report. His signature, not his report, not his findings. Steve Donziger engineered that and used the U.S. mails to do it.

His former employees, Andrew Woods by deposition, and Laura Garr, who we expect to be here, your Honor, in this courtroom, both admitting that Donziger misled them about the Cabrera ghostwriting and never told them that Stratus had written the report. Laura Garr was sent on a mission to Ecuador when the scandal first broke, sent on a frolic and detour when Donziger knew darn well that Stratus had ghostwritten the report in coordination with local Ecuadorian counsel. You'll hear that testimony too, misled and lied to his own employees.

The Ecuadorian collaborators. I'll talk more about former Judge Guerra a little later, your Honor. He'll be here in this courtroom. And, of course, Fernando Reyes, an Ecuadorian who Donziger paid to pretend to be an independent expert to try to influence the court on those joint inspections in the early part of this case when he was on Donziger's

payroll all along. You'll see his deposition. You'll have his testimony.

And, finally, the former funders, Joe Kohn, Chris
Bogart. They'll both be here in this courtroom and they will
both tell you the same thing, that Donziger lied to them,
manipulated them, never told them the truth about the Cabrera
ghostwriting fraud. And if they had known the truth, they
never would have continued to fund in Mr. Kohn's case, never
would have funded in Mr. Bogart's case, at a critical time when
the fraud was unraveling and they had to hide the truth to get
Burford to put money in to keep their scheme going when it was
on fumes.

And, your Honor, you're going to hear the defendant say, oh, these witnesses, they were pressured to come forward, they were lawsuits or threats of lawsuits, well, your Honor, the contemporaneous documents tell the tale because Mr. Kohn wrote to Donziger in August 2010 to say you lied to me, you defrauded me. And Chris Bogart at Burford wrote to Donziger in 2011 to say you lied to us, you defrauded us.

Contemporaneous documents tell the tale. They'll be coming into this courtroom and the other witnesses to tell their truth to this Court. It's contemporaneously documented.

Your Honor, I want to cover a couple other points this morning because your Honor is so familiar with the record already and we will, in proving all the frauds that occurred at

Ecuador at this trial, your Honor knows them -- the early 1 2 frauds in the joint inspection process Russell and Calmbacher 3 and Reyes will testify about; the Cabrera ghostwriting and bribery fraud; the blackmailing of the Ecuadorian judge to end 4 5 those joint inspections, confirmed in their internal documents, 6 and appoint a single global damages expert, Cabrera, and then 7 hijacking his supposedly independent process by bribing him with funds acquired from the U.S. into what they called 8 9 themselves our secret account and having his report 10 ghostwritten secretly word for word by U.S. consultants at Stratus and elsewhere in the United States, unbeknownst to 11 12 Chevron and apparently even the Ecuadorian court that they and 13 Cabrera repeatedly submitted lies claiming he was independent; 14 the cleansing expert fraud, as Donziger's legal team sought to 15 obstruct the truth from coming out here about the Cabrera ghostwriting, repeatedly lying to U.S. courts, U.S. Congress, 16 17 here in the Southern District of New York, courts, and in Colorado, at the same time trying to cleanse the Ecuadorian 18 19 court record of the Cabrera tape by getting a U.S. consulting 20 firm, Weinberg -- and you'll see the testimony on this, your Honor, from the depositions -- to coordinate filing new U.S. 21 22 cleansing reports based on Cabrera's report without telling 23 those experts Cabrera wasn't independent, without them having 24 any time to do independent work or visiting Ecuador and, like 25 deja vu all over again, ghostwriting some of their reports.

All culminating, your Honor, in the judgment ghostwriting form where Donziger's team ghostwrote the \$19 billion judgment in their own favor, even though under Ecuadorian law, only the judge can write the judgment and only after reviewing the entire record in the case and only write it himself based on the record, not anything outside the record. And we'll prove that judgment ghostwriting at this trial, your Honor. We'll prove it beyond any reasonable doubt.

We'll prove that right out of Donziger's team's own files, nowhere else to be found in the record. There are many documents that appear word for word, sometimes in word strings of as much as 150 words in a row in that judgment. That only happens one way — they ghost wrote it.

Your Honor, that's more than plagiarism. It's worse than plagiarism. It's a fraud on the court system and now on all those enforcement courts where they're going around the world peddling a judgment they ghostwrote themselves. And it's the errors in those internal documents, Donziger team's own internal documents, that particularly give them away, that show up in the judgment word for word, error for error, like fingerprints on the judgment itself, the misquoting of a case and the miscitation of another case that has nothing to do with trusts about the Taharto trust email, yet the misquoting of the case and the miscited case show up word for word, cite for cite in the judgment.

The Selva Viva database, Selva Viva being the entity that Donziger was president of, that database shows up, even though never put into the court record, with all of the errors and misspellings and punctuation and miscitations and the SV denomination that has nothing to do with citing samples, shows up 70 times in the judgment error for error, capitalizations, punctuations, miscitations, error for error, 70 times. And the complete misstatements of Australian and California law of causation in the Moody's memo that somehow shows up, same errors in articulating Australian law, same errors in articulating California law. Your Honor, that's no accident. That's ghostwriting. And that's why we'll call forensic and linguistic and legal experts to confirm in every particular, to which defendants have no response and no experts they could even find to call to pay anything on that subject.

So the only remaining question, your Honor, is not whether the judgment was ghostwritten, it's how it came about. And we now have the answer from an insider, former judge Alberto Guerra, the first judge on this case. He has come forward as an insider to tell what happened. They bribed the Ecuadorian judge Nicholas Zambrano 500,000 to ghostwrite the judgment themselves.

Now, the defendants attack Guerra because he's gotten money for his hard evidence, perfectly proper. He's gotten living expenses to allow him and his family to be able to come

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here because of their safety and security, very, very grave safety and security concerns. And they attack him because he's admitted he's a criminal. Well, your Honor, we didn't pick Judge Guerra. Donziger and his cronies picked Judge Guerra to commit crimes with. And Guerra merely corroborates what the hard evidence from Donziger's teams files already proves, that he was on Donziger's team's payroll to ghostwrite Zambrano's orders in this case throughout the case, ghostwrite them.

They even in their own internal documents refer to him as the puppeteer whom they had to pay to move the puppet And Guerra's account is corroborated in every particular by the hard evidence he's provided that he was Zambrano's ghost writer after Guerra left the bench and that he participated in the ghostwriting of the judgment -- 112 Zambrano orders on Guerra's computer, including nine from this case; shipping records to Zambrano; bank records showing direct deposits from Zambrano into Guerra's account and even from Selva Viva -- that's Donziger's organization -- into Guerra's account because he was being paid for a period of time a thousand dollars a month by the plaintiff's team, Donziger's team, to ghostwrite the orders in the case; and even a memory aid document, a summary of the case history, given to him to help edit the judgment after they had ghostwritten it so it would read more like a judicial opinion, all produced by Alberto Guerra to support his account.

So now Donziger says this case -- you heard it last
Wednesday -- boils down to whether Guerra is telling the truth
about the bribe or whether Nicholas Zambrano is. Well, of
course, that's not true. Donziger's other frauds, like the
Cabrera fraud, irreparably tainted the Ecuadorian proceedings
and we'll prove it here. Indeed, Cabrera's ghostwritten report
shows up all over the judgment in its damages categories, in
its pick count, in its causation assessment, and through the
cleansing experts who show up in the judgment, among others,
and we'll prove all that at this trial.

And, of course, Donziger's extortion pressure campaign in the United States predicated on lies didn't rely on the judgment that were lies he told and repeated over and over again, hoping people would believe the lies. And the evidence at this trial will prove that ghostwriting of the judgment regardless, but Guerra's account of how this happened is based upon the hard evidence at every turn.

What about Zambrano? They say he's going to come here, a reluctant witness. They say he'll finally appear, but apparently without producing any of their Ecuadorian documents or his Ecuadorian documents that would prove up this scheme.

Now, I had a date with Mr. Zambrano in Lima, Peru last spring, but he didn't show. And if he actually shows now, I intend to give him a big New York welcome. But his bare unsworn account thus far, your Honor, I can only say is

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ludicrous on its face. Unidentified documents supposedly left on his doorstep which he says he considered in writing the judgment but never made part of the court record? Work he claims he did during the first four months of these proceedings, his tenure, reviewing the record, preparing the judgment, even though that's illegal under Ecuadorian law, and even though the evidentiary record had not been closed. He had no reason to believe, unless he's a soothsayer, that the judge who succeeded him would be recused from the case on a motion that had yet to be made.

And his supposed speed reading and speed writing abilities, reviewing a 236,000 page record and writing a 188-page, single-spaced judgment that a renowned expert in the field will testify would have been impossible for Zambrano humanly to have accomplished during his two short tenures on the case before the judgment issued. And even by his account, we will prove that what he claims to have done was in direct violation of several basic tenets of Ecuadorian law.

Moreover, if Zambrano shows here, we'll prove he was removed from the bench even in corrupt Ecuador shortly after issuing this judgment for "malice and inexcusable error." fact, that disciplinary charge hung over his head like a sword of Damocles while he was working on this case knowing full well how the Correa government wanted it to turn out. Zambrano do? It's telling, your Honor. He released on his own

recognizance a Colombian FARC drug dealer armed to the teeth who was caught fleeing the scene of a 500-kilo cocaine bust and once released was never to be seen from again.

But now the defendant says Zambrano will come here to testify. And perhaps that's because since the time he stood me up in Lima, Donziger's friends in the Correa government got Zambrano a legal associate job with Petroecuador's new oil drilling joint venture with Venezuela and China, rife with ironies, your Honor, that pays almost three times what the position is listed for in the company's listed salary index.

In any event, who's to be blamed here? Guerra, who admits his crimes and corroborates his account with hard evidence, or Zambrano, the elusive witness and disgraced former judge who's now on the ROE's payroll? Your Honor will have the opportunity to judge that for himself.

And when the defendants try to tell you none of this matters because the Ecuadorian judgment was affirmed on appeal, sounds a little bit like collateral estoppel they say they're not arguing, your Honor. Your Honor will recall the Ecuadorian appellate opinion said, quote, this is the clarification order, Plaintiff's Exhibit 431. It states out of these accusations preserving the parties' right to continue the course of the actions that have been filed in the United States. In fact, in Plaintiff's Exhibit 430, the original Ecuadorian appellate decision, refers specifically to the RICO action here. And the

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court there having no confidence -- that you should decide the foreign RICO.

Now, your Honor, before I conclude, I wanted to address briefly Chevron's separate claim for fraud or should I say many frauds. First there's Donziger's fraud on his former U.S. funders, Joe Kohn and Chris Bogart of Periphery. Both will testify live at this trial that Donziger lied to them and defrauded them into providing the funding necessary to keep this scheme going that they never would have funded had they known the truth. Donziger defrauded each of them in funding his scheme so that he could continue to harm Chevron.

Donziger's fraud is also attributable to his codefendants Camacho and Piaguaje, who under New York law bear legal responsibility for any acts that Donziger took as their agent or that they ratified when they re-upped their powers of attorney in late 2010, regardless of whether they personally participated in them. Although make no mistake, your Honor, they not only turned a blind eye to their agent's misconduct, they have also continued to front in lawsuits filed here in New York and around the world as Donziger and his cronies seek to enforce their fraudulent \$19 billion judgment.

So Donziger's frauds to Chevron's detriment on U.S. funders, on U.S. regulators, on the U.S. Congress, and other courts around the world will also be proven at this trial, and all of the defendants are liable for it.

In closing, your Honor, let me touch briefly upon what we expect to be the defendant's case because so much of what Chevron alleges these defendants did they have not and they cannot dispute. So what can we expect defendants to say?

Donziger will claim his own damning admissions are being taken out of context, although what he'll claim is context is often the rambling self-serving unsubstantiated hearsay that has no place in this trial. And no one took Donziger out of context when he went up to Congress himself in 2009 and testified "the best and most recent independent estimate" comes from "the court, the expert appointed by the court, Richard Cabrera."

Donziger will also claim he's just acting as a lawyer in a hard fought litigation against a well-heeled adversary doing what he had to do. He'll say the ends justify the means. He even wrote about this approach in his own notebook. He called it "a new paradigm, not only a case, but also how to do a case. Chevron wanting to settle, billions of dollars on the table, a movie, a possible book. I cannot keep up with it."

But this isn't a new paradigm for how to do a case, your Honor. It's a familiar story of racketeers targeting a deep pocket for a big score. Donziger sees billions of dollars on the table. He's become all about the money. This is no new paradigm. It's fraud and extortion.

So if Donziger gets away with it here, targeting this

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U.S. company in a foreign country susceptible to corruption and then corrupting the process to try to force a payoff, who will be the next U.S. victim of this "new paradigm"? It will be open season on U.S. corporations in corrupt foreign jurisdictions and that's what's at stake here. It's time to put a stop to this new paradigm right here and now and call it what it is, a crime.

And at the end of this trial, we'll come back to your Honor and ask for RICO liability findings against Donziger and fraud liability findings against all of these defendants and we'll ask for equitable relief, your Honor, that prevents them from ever profiting from their crimes because Donziger and his codefendants shouldn't profit one penny from this fraudulent \$19 billion Ecuadorian judgment they got through fraud and bribery and blackmail and then ghostwrote for themselves. Maybe they thought they could get away with this in Ecuador because, as Donziger said, it's dirty there. But in his own words, "This is something you would never do in the United States." But he did it here from the United States and he targeted a U.S. victim, and for that he and his fellow defendants have to be held accountable.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you. We have an interpreter to be sworn before you begin.

(Interpreter sworn)

1 THE INTERPRETER: Anton Tabuns, T-A-B-U-N-S. THE COURT: Mr. Friedman. 2 3 MS. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, your Honor. 4 Your Honor, I would like to respectfully suggest that 5 the time for name calling is over. The nice thing about a 6 trial is that it gives both sides at the same time to present 7 the fact finder with the evidence, all the evidence either side thinks is relevant in a context that allows the Court or the 8 9 jury to get a perspective it doesn't get from the written word 10 or sometimes the spoken word. Let me say that at the end of this trial I think an 11 12 objective fact finder will conclude that Mr. Donziger did not 13 bribe the judge, that the people that worked with him did not 14 bribe the judge. There are aspects of the way the Ecuadorian 15 legal system works that are different than the way our system works. And when we look at those things through our own 16 glasses, some of those things seem odd, maybe suspicious, if 17 18 you want to look at them that way. For years though Chevron begged, bargained, did 19 20 everything it could to move the Ecuadorian plaintiffs. 21 THE COURT: Excuse me to interrupt you. Go right 22 ahead. 23 MS. FRIEDMAN: For years, your Honor, Chevron begged 24 and bargained with the courts in this circuit asking, pleading,

that the Ecuadorian's case be sent to Ecuador for trial.

eventually got its wish.

Mr. Donziger had serious concerns about going there. He and the lawyers that worked with him fought very hard, as this Court knows, to stay out of Ecuador. He had very serious concerns about whether the Ecuadorian courts would be able to provide justice to his clients. The people he represented were a disfavored minority in Ecuador similar to the ways American Indians, even African-Americans had been treated in this country. They were looked down upon. There were racial or ethnic slurs directed at them as a commonplace part of that country, and they did not have political power.

Many in the judicial system identified with the economically powerful forces in that country. And Chevron, to be sure, was one of the most economically powerful forces in that country. Like Thurgood Marshall, like Ralph Nader, like a most of other civil rights and human rights lawyers before him, Mr. Donziger understood that to get justice for his client there would need to be both legal change and social change. He couldn't have one without the other. They had to go hand in hand.

So, yes, he felt the judges needed to be pressured. He felt that they needed to have a spotlight on their activities so things could not be done secretly in the dark behind the scenes. He thought that judges needed to know that the public and the politicians were watching.

And just like Chevron, he did his best to gain attention and gain advantage with the public and the politicians in Ecuador. Over and over again -- and the Court has seen plenty of the documents already, I know -- over and over both sides went to politicians, went to the public, tried to create an atmosphere in which their side would win, much like the atmospherics that took place, the very serious atmospherics that took place in the south during the 1960s. It wasn't pretty. There were a lot of moments that nobody can be proud of on either side. But there was not bribery, at least by the people represented on this side of the table.

Working in a foreign country, working in a foreign court system that he knew very little about in the beginning — I think the Court knows Mr. Donziger was only a couple years out of law school when he started working on this case. No one in Ecuador had ever handled a case of this size and complexity, and Mr. Donziger was trying to do something that had never been done before. He was trying to hold a multinational corporation responsible for the environmental harm that it had caused to a third world country, and the remarkable thing is he managed to change the way people think about that.

He's here because he managed to get justice for his clients against all odds. He's here because the only way

Chevron can avoid paying for this judgment is to attack him, to attack the court system it once so lovingly described, to

attack the judges who work in that court system, to attack virtually every person who lent any assistance to be Ecuadorian's efforts for justice.

And if the Court can go back, I'm sure it's repeatedly read Chevron's complaint in this case, virtually everyone in the world is accused of being a coconspirator. Interestingly, many of the things Chevron accuses the affected Ecuadorians and Mr. Donziger of doing Chevron itself did.

I want to talk briefly about two things that

Mr. Mastro mentioned to the Court because I think they're

indicative of how this case is put together. He mentions a

Crude clip where Mr. Donziger is saying he would never do this

in the United States. We're going to ask the Court to watch

the whole clip. And I guess I'll use the word take because

when the camera starts and then the camera ends, we call that

maybe a take. The clip is the part Chevron selected out of

that take to show to the Court.

Mr. Donziger going with the media to a judge's chambers, something we wouldn't do here ordinarily. It's not uncommon for, especially before 2009, for lawyers to go ex parte. But, you know, the interesting thing about that clip is it wasn't ex parte. If you watch the rest of the clip, you'll see the Chevron lawyer is there too also, from our perspective, in our eyes, haranguing the judge. And if you look at these clips in context, and I don't think it's unfair to ask the

Court to consider things in context, you're going to see some remarkable things.

One of the things you'll see is that very clip
Mr. Mastro talked about: If you repeat a lie a thousand times
it becomes the truth. If you watch the clip, your Honor, he's
expressing his fear about what Chevron is doing. He's
essentially saying they're getting away with this, they're
repeating a lie a thousand times, it becomes the truth. Over
and over and over again the tsunami of out-of-context clips has
washed over this court. What we're going to ask the Court to
do is step back and watch things, read things in a context
that's never been provided before.

Your Honor asked Chevron a while ago to clarify its claims, and the Court accepted Chevron's characterizations — this is at docket 720 — that the discrete inquiry here will be whether the judgment's findings have any support untainted by fraud in the record that existed before the Ecuadorian court.

You're going to hear a lot of evidence that was untainted by fraud. If permitted, we intend to show you evidence in the record, much of it Chevron's own evidence. If you read the verdict over and over again, the judge, Judge Zambrano, is citing Chevron's own experts and disregarding for various reasons plaintiff's experts.

So what did Steven Donziger do to cause a fraudulent verdict? That's really at the heart of this case. You're

going to hear about the Zambrano verdict and the clarification also written by Judge Zambrano.

Then you're going to hear in essence about three buckets of evidence, your Honor. There's the various random acts of Mr. Donziger, many of which I think at the end of this case you'll see are covered by various privileges, including the First Amendment, the right to petition the government. A lot of it is unseemly, a lot of it is rude, a lot of it is not the way we would like to conduct ourselves perhaps from this courtroom in New York. But the world in Ecuador was different, and he was faced with a different set of challenges than most of us are ever faced with.

You're going to hear about the Cabrera material. And, finally, you're going to hear about the bribing of the judge.

What you're going to see is that the random acts don't lead to any verdict. Most of what Mr. Mastro spent his time talking to the Court about today doesn't go anywhere. It I guess is admissible, and you'll be able to take it into account to kind of judge Mr. Donziger's state of mind at various points, but it didn't cause the verdict.

If you look at the Cabrera evidence, what you're going to hear, and Mr. Donziger, what you're going to hear is that Mr. Donziger in his deposition admitted Stratus wrote the executive summary and parts of the annexes. And, your Honor, what you're going to hear is there are actually four parts to

the Cabrera report. And by far the largest part is the data, the scientific data that was collected by Cabrera and others where there's really no dispute. That is the data.

What you're going to hear though is that about 5 percent of the report, the executive summary and some other parts, were in fact written by Stratus. And we'll leave for later the debate about the implications of that, but one implication is clear. Mr. Donziger and the people associated with him took steps to downplay their involvement in authoring, helping to author the Cabrera report. It's beyond dispute.

The problem is that it doesn't lead anywhere. The problem for Chevron is that the judge noted the objections, the allegations of fraud, and he says I'm not going to rely on the Cabrera report. And as a result, a giant chunk of the damages dropped out of the case, billions of dollars dropped out of the case.

So in the United States, this might be the appropriate litigation sanction. Mr. Donziger might even be put up to the bar on ethical charges. But it didn't play a part in the verdict, the verdict that was designed to provide justice for the harm done to the people living in the Ecuadorian region.

So the Cabrera verdict doesn't lead anywhere. It doesn't, I'm sorry, the Cabrera report doesn't lead anywhere.

The only way to get to where Chevron wants to get, the discrete inquiry of whether or not fraud tainted the verdict in Ecuador

I'm sorry, I got a little ahead of myself. This is

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has to be arrived at through the allegations of bribing the judge.

4 the slide that shows that Judge Zambrano did not consider the 5 6

report, the Cabrera report. And this is one example in the second box, your Honor, there, throughout the verdict repeated references to the Court is going to rely upon the Chevron

experts and not the plaintiff experts in arriving at its

9 verdict.

> As the Court is aware, the Court of Appeals of Ecuador provides de novo review, not like our appellate courts. fact, the judgment, the verdict of Judge Zambrano, did not even become effective. It could not even be enforced until after the Court of Appeals ruled on the verdict and did its own de novo review. It did its own de novo review. And as far as I've heard and seen in this case -- maybe I've missed something; I've only been involved a short time -- I haven't seen any allegations that the judges on the Court of Appeals were biased or bribed or corrupted in some way.

> They went back in the record -- and we'll be presenting you with their order and clarification -- and what you're going to see is that they specifically take up most of the allegations you're going to hear in this courtroom, and one by one they knock them down. They say Chevron says this isn't in the record or that it comes from an improper place and then

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Opening - Mr. Friedman

they go and say here's where it is. It is in the record. fact, Chevron, you introduced it into the record. Not every time, but over and over again they take up Chevron's positions and say it is right here in the record.

So the Ecuadorian appellate court provides de novo review, it looked back into the record, it cited to the findings of Chevron's own experts. Go to the next one.

And so Chevron's case does come down to a story provided by a single witness. An admitted liar, someone who is soliciting bribes from the very beginning of his involvement in this case, whose story has changed multiple, multiple times on big issues and small issues, Alberto Guerra.

Here's what Chevron paid for the testimony of Alberta 18,000 in cash delivered in a suitcase, state of the Guerra: art computer, an additional \$20,000 payment, new cell phones, all travel and moving expenses for Guerra, his family, his son's family from Ecuador to the United States.

I'm going to stop there, your Honor, and just say you're going to hear that's a big deal. The American dream is alive and well in the third world, and getting a ticket to America is a very big deal. Mr. Guerra got not only himself to the United States, but his entire family and his son's family. He's getting 12,000 a month since he came here, new car, health insurance for him, his family, payment for a lawyer to represent him in dealing with any federal or state authority,

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civil matters, and payment for an immigration lawyer for everyone in his family. That's what Mr. Guerra got out of the deal.

So here's Mr. Guerra's story. And really it begins before Judge Zambrano where Mr. Guerra and a Mr. Hanson, Mr. --I'm sorry, a Chevron contractor and a drug trafficker approached a sitting judge in Ecuador and tried to get him to take a bribe. That's Mr. Borja. And they are saying they are looking for proof that Ecuador is corrupt. And they film several conversations with this judge, Judge Munoz, the judge they approached, clearly turned down the bribe, although Chevron tried to suggest he was considering or taking it. think several of the courts that looked at all this material, federal courts, said it's clearly not him taking a bribe. turned it down. But he wound up recusing himself because he probably shouldn't have talked to these gentlemen in the first place.

Judge Zambrano is temporarily assigned to the case at that point. Judge Zambrano, as you know, is assigned to the case twice. So first he is assigned to it at this point when Judge Munoz drops out of the case. And, again, Chevron's story is they were taping or their people were taping this contact with Judge Munoz so they to show how corrupt the Ecuadorian system was.

(Continued on next page)

MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, Zambrano was then substituted in for Judge Munoz. Mr. Guerra, who is no longer on the bench himself, he is no longer a judge, he says that at Zambrano's request he approaches Chevron. So Chevron, who supposedly wants to get proof of corruption in the Ecuadorian system, doesn't report this. This is in August of 2009.

In that August of 2009, he tells Chevron, in effect, he can fix the case. And Chevron doesn't report this, doesn't film him, apparently just lets that pass.

Then Mr. Guerra says later, in September of 2010, when Judge Zambrano was back on the case, he was only temporarily assigned as acting judge the first go-around, in 2010, Mr. Guerra says, again at Judge Zambrano's request, he is sent out again to approach Chevron, and again Chevron is so interested in finding corruption, doesn't tape him, doesn't report it, just sits on the information.

So now they approached him twice. Chevron doesn't put him under surveillance, doesn't do a thing about it.

At some point Mr. Guerra says he then went to the plaintiffs -- I'm sorry, I got that wrong. He says at some point -- oh, yes, he went to plaintiffs and was turned down.

Plaintiffs said, we can't pay you, according to Judge Guerra.

So at the directions of Mr. Zambrano, Judge Zambrano, Guerra again, now for the third time, approaches

Zambrano -- I'm sorry, approaches Chevron. I apologize, your

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Opening - Mr. Friedman

The story keeps changing, and I got that wrong so let Honor. me start over. Guerra says that in 2010, Judge Zambrano tells him that he has made a deal on his own, and he wants Guerra to help him write a verdict. And the deal, as Mr. Guerra is told, is that in the future, if plaintiffs recover money, they will pay 500,000 -- he says 300 and then he says 500,000 to Judge Zambrano, which he and Mr. Guerra will split.

So according to Mr. Guerra, he and Mr. Zambrano are now working for the plaintiffs. They write a verdict that is actually ghost written by the plaintiffs, but Mr. Guerra comes in and works extensively on it for over ten hours to get it into shape. The verdict comes out.

Then it goes all the way up on appeal to the Court of Appeals. And then in April of 2012, Judge Zambrano is no longer a judge. Mr. Guerra, of course, is no longer a judge. According to him, when the appellate decision is out and the judgment is enforceable, at that point in time, Mr. Zambrano sends Mr. Guerra out to Chevron again, the third time he has been sent out to solicit money by Mr. Zambrano by Chevron.

This time Chevron says yes. They pay him a lot of money. They send him and his family to America. They execute a deal, a written agreement with him. And Chevron sends Guerra back to have his own operatives contact Zambrano. They want him to be a bridge to Zambrano.

And Zambrano, who supposedly has three times solicited

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a bribe from Chevron, who three times has coordinated with 1 2 Guerra to get money from Chevron, is no longer a judge, whose 3 life is no longer going very well. He has offered to name his 4 price, Judge Zambrano, offered to name his price. We have 5 gotten Guerra out, we can get you out, land of milk and honey, 6 lots of money. And Zambrano, who has been soliciting this all 7 along, now says, No, I am not interested and, in fact, reports the whole thing to the police. 8

Guerra has no explanation for why Judge Zambrano, who over and over supposedly was soliciting bribes, suddenly wasn't interested. I would suggest to the Court that Judge Guerra conned Chevron, and he is going to try to con you. Con men know that the easiest way to con people is by telling them things they want them to believe. This Court may want to believe that Steven Donziger and his associates bribed a judge. Lord knows he has given this Court —

THE COURT: Mr. Friedman, you came in here, you talked about objectivity and getting the evidence on the table in a neutral way, and that's the last time I am going to tolerate that sort of a suggestion in this courtroom. Now proceed.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I am sorry, your Honor. Which suggestion?

THE COURT: Think carefully about it.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I don't want to violate your order.

THE COURT: I will take that to be an accident that

time. It better not happen again. Proceed.

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MR. FRIEDMAN: I really want to follow your orders, if you could tell me what I did.

THE COURT: Read the transcript later. Go ahead.

MR. FRIEDMAN: To deliver a verdict for Chevron in this case, your Honor, you have to first believe this incredible story. Then you have to venture out on to the shaky legal limbs that Chevron is suggesting to this Court. You have to say there is a RICO injunction available to private plaintiffs. You have to say that a New York common law fraud claim can be brought here for bad acts done in a foreign country. And you have to say that the Ecuadorian legal system, rated by one independent agency, is better than 55 percent of the countries in the world, is not up to the task of policing itself. Because the Supreme Court of Ecuador has all of this before it, there is also a separate criminal investigation going on as well that I think the Court is going to hear, if it hasn't already in this trial, you're going to have to say that across 3,000 miles, across a language barrier, across a cultural barrier you're better able to resolve this issue than the people and the judges in Ecuador.

And if you do that, this truly will be a new paradigm case. We are going to ask you not to do this at the end of this trial.

Thank you.

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                                  Opening - Mr. Friedman
                THE COURT: Let's take a very short break.
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THE DEPUTY CLERK: Would the interpreter, Mr. Luke Weiss, please rise and raise your right hand.

(Interpreter sworn)

THE INTERPRETER: Luke Weiss, W-E-I-S-S.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, Mr. Gomez, when we had our final pretrial conference, we allocated 30 minutes opening for the plaintiffs and 30 minutes shared by the defendants. Mr. Friedman has used it up, but if you want to make a brief opening, I'll allow you.

MR. GOMEZ: I appreciate that, your Honor. Very briefly.

> THE COURT: Proceed.

MR. GOMEZ: Your Honor, approximately 20 years ago, Ecuadorian plaintiffs like my clients, Hugo Camacho and Javier Piaguaje, were in this court, right here in the Southern District, seeking justice and accountability for Texaco's pollution in the Oriente region of Ecuador. At that time Texaco argued that case did not belong in New York. It argued that any indication about pollution in Ecuador belonged in Ecuador. It argued that Ecuadorian courts were fair and impartial, and this court sent the Ecuadorians packing.

Twenty years later Chevron is back forcing the Ecuadorians to return against their will to a court that has no jurisdiction over them, crying that it couldn't get a fair trial in Ecuador, crying that it was defrauded. Chevron wants

of the richest in the world, is the victim of a farmer, a canoe operator, and a couple of attorneys like Steven Donziger working out of his apartment.

It wants this Court to believe that Chevron was unable

this Court to believe that a multibillion dollar company, one

with its army of lawyers like we see here today, its infrastructure, its massive resources, its largess, to fully and fairly present its case in a little provincial court in Lago Agrio, Ecuador. Not true, your Honor.

Hugo and Javier did not defraud anyone, nor did their attorneys. They did not lie to anyone. They did not cheat. And this Court will never see any evidence that they asked anyone to do so, knew about it if it happened, or that anyone materially relied on anything to Chevron's detriment in any meaningful way. And they certainly did not bribe any judge.

The judgment at issue in this case is one of the most important judgments in history -- \$18 billion against a multinational company. When was the last time we saw a U.S. court with the guts to issue a judgment like that? No wonder Chevron has come back to the United States. But it comes to this court, your Honor, with unclean hands.

Chevron never had any intention to play by the rules in Ecuador, and it hasn't played by the rules or fairly here. Many of the witnesses that Mr. Mastro pointed out have either been threatened with economic annihilation, your Honor,

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compensated for their evidence.

Chevron and its lawyers are going to ask this Court to steamroll us through this trial. Chevron is going to ask this Court to let it off the hook. And Chevron waived millions of dollars in damages because it did not have the courage to face a jury. No, sir, Chevron is counting on you. Chevron is going to show you what kind of a case real money can buy -- perfectly scripted testimonies, edited out-of-context video, and lots of fancy experts, your Honor, professors of law, forensics, real CSI-type stuff. Because Chevron has spared no expense, your Honor, spent millions even, to avoid ever having to pay a dime to clean the land where my clients live.

Thank you.

Thank you. All right. Mr. Mastro, your THE COURT: first witness.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor.

MS. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, could I address the Court for just a minute?

THE COURT: Yes, sir.

MS. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, there's one issue that -couple issues actually.

The main one I wanted to mention is this issue of the Doe witnesses. I'm a little uncomfortable starting to cross-examine witnesses knowing nothing about two to four of, I guess, crucial witnesses in this case.

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THE COURT: Two of them are on the witness list, only two of them?

MS. FRIEDMAN: That's right. They dropped two. I forgot.

I don't know how you're planning to proceed or how Chevron is planning to proceed. But I think before I start cross-examining, maybe they have -- the Court will know and if in fact these witness have nothing to do with the witness I'm cross-examining, then it doesn't matter. But if they do have something to do with the witness I'm cross-examining, I think we need to address that.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, they do not have anything to do with either the first two witnesses. We noticed, noticed to the Court last night that we wanted to raise this issue. So we hope we'll be able to do it at the end of the trial day, but I can't imagine it will have any implications with Mr. Veiga or Mr. Bogart, our first two witnesses.

THE COURT: I think that's right.

And Mr. Friedman, Mr. Gomez has read their affidavits, and certainly he's in a position to say to you at least whether they have anything to do with these witnesses.

MS. FRIEDMAN: Mr. Gomez is being very careful about what he tells me, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I hope he is.

MS. FRIEDMAN: I don't blame him. So, no, I don't

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know if they relate. And I don't think he feels comfortable telling me really anything, understandably.

THE COURT: We'll deal with that shortly.

MS. FRIEDMAN: The other issue I had was whether the Court as a matter of practice invokes evidence Rule 615 or if it's been invoked in this case, I just don't know.

THE COURT: Well, if I remember the number correctly, I do on request. Let me just make sure we're talking about the same rule.

MS. FRIEDMAN: The exclusion of witnesses, your Honor.

THE COURT: I invoke it on request.

MS. FRIEDMAN: And I guess I would request that it be invoked. And, well, I quess before I request that, I would like some guidance from the Court and Chevron about how that would be interpreted because we have this procedure where we've got these declarations that are written of direct testimony, sort of in my experience unusual.

THE COURT: It's not unusual. Probably a majority of the judges in this court and others with which I'm familiar do this.

MS. FRIEDMAN: I understand. I'm just unfamiliar with it, your Honor.

And so what I'm trying to understand is, for example, if the rule is invoked, would that prohibit us, both sides, from showing direct witness statements of one witness to

1	another witness?
2	THE COURT: What's your view on that, Mr. Mastro,
3	Mr. Gomez?
4	MR. MASTRO: Well, your Honor, we haven't invoked the
5	rule.
6	THE COURT: He has. So could we?
7	MR. MASTRO: Yes. I would think under those
8	circumstances, if he invokes it, we shouldn't be showing
9	witness statements of one witness to another.
10	THE COURT: Do you have any different view, Mr. Gomez?
11	MR. GOMEZ: No, your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Do you have any different view?
13	MS. FRIEDMAN: No, your Honor.
14	THE COURT: All right. That's the ruling.
15	MS. FRIEDMAN: Can I say one more thing, your Honor.
16	I just I want the Court to know I'm very concerned
17	about following your orders and doing this right. And I've
18	never been it's not my practice to come into court and be
19	unprepared on the facts of the law. But, frankly, I'm not
20	asking for a continuance. I'm just letting the Court know that
21	Ms. Littlepage and I are going to make mistakes of fact and
22	law. We're working very hard to avoid that, but.
23	THE COURT: I certainly accept that.
24	MS. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, your Honor.
25	THE COURT: Until proven otherwise, I assume all

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lawyers before me are acting in total good faith.

MS. FRIEDMAN: My point, your Honor, is we've only been involved in the case for a few weeks, and it's a complex I just I feel bad that I made the mistake in opening, and I'm going to do my best to not make mistakes.

THE COURT: I appreciate that.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, just a couple things before we start.

I just want to clarify that if Mr. Donziger's lawyer says now invoked that rule and asked the Court to sequester witnesses, first of all, obviously up until now there's been no sequestration, so the extent any witness saw anything that another witness was doing, of course.

But, your Honor, I don't actually know in this courtroom whether they have other witnesses in this courtroom. I see Mr. Piaquaje is here and Mr. Donziger.

THE COURT: They're parties.

MR. MASTRO: Of course. But I also have here in this courtroom Mr. Pate, who is the general counsel of Chevron. He's on their witness list for some reason although they never deposed him. He's Chevron's legal representative. I would ask for an exception for him.

THE COURT: The rule provides that parties and representatives of parties, that is, officers and directors -let me not ad lib it. A party who is a natural person, an

officer or employee of a party that is not a natural person if that person is designated as the party's representative by its attorney, and a person whose presence a party shows to be essential to presenting the claim or defense. All are permitted in the courtroom notwithstanding the invocation of Rule 615.

If you're designating Mr. Pate as Chevron's representative, then he's entitled to be here.

MR. MASTRO: Thank you, your Honor. I am.

Your Honor, I do see, now that I've had to chance to look around the courtroom, I see Ms. Hinton, Karen Hinton. I'm looking forward to cross-examining her. She's on their witness list. So the sequestration would apply to her, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Hinton, you have to leave the courtroom.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, just one other clarification. I should have mentioned the exhibit number of something I referred to in my opening, that's PX1059. That's an email Mr. Donziger writes, if you tell a lie a thousand times, there's no mention of Chevron in it.

Now, your Honor, the first thing I wanted to do before we call our first witness is, as I said I would do on Wednesday, is offer all of the designated deposition testimony that Chevron is designating as part of its affirmative case.

And we have put it together the way your Honor asked us to and

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worked it out with the defendants. We're offering the deposition testimony of 20 witnesses and four of the witnesses at the sanctions hearing. We have included in that all of their counterdesignations for any of those 24 depositions. We've also included with it all of our objections to any of their counterdesignations, both in terms of beyond the scope of context as well as other evidentiary objections.

They have not actually stated objections yet, your Honor to our designations. So I don't know when they intend to do that, but we certainly have asked them repeatedly to do They have not.

We have here both the video versions of all the depositions.

THE COURT: I got the point. The exhibit numbers are what?

MR. MASTRO: We marked them, your Honor, Exhibit B for the depositions and Exhibit C for the hearing designations.

> THE COURT: They have numbers, right? (Continued on next page)

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questions and answers?

1 MR. MASTRO: We designated them B and C, but we can 2 get a number. It's not a problem. 3 THE COURT: I am confused. Exhibit B is what exactly? 4 MR. MASTRO: Exhibit B is all of the designations from 5 depositions and Exhibit C is all the designations from the 6 sanctions hearing. 7 THE COURT: All right. Is there any objection? 8 MR. FRIEDMAN: I just want to make sure I understand, 9 because Mr. Mastro started out talking about witness 10 declarations. 11 MR. MASTRO: Depositions. 12 THE COURT: Perhaps you misheard. 13 MR. FRIEDMAN: He is moving in Exhibit B, which is all 14 the deposition designations. We do not have an objection to 15 that. THE COURT: And C is the designations from the 16 17 testimony of the sanctions hearing. 18 MR. FRIEDMAN: I apologize, your Honor. Ms. 19 Littlepage tells me we do have objections to the deposition 20 designations. I thought those had been presented to Chevron 21 and they have not been. 22 THE COURT: When you say you have an objection, you 23 have an objection to any and all of that testimony or are you 24 saying that you have specific objections to individual

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MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, the latter.
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               THE COURT: You provided them to the plaintiff?
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               MR. FRIEDMAN: We have not done that.
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               THE COURT: When do you propose to do that?
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               MR. FRIEDMAN: We are working on it. We are trying to
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      get it done. We'd like to have about a week to get it to them.
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               THE COURT: I am going to then receive B and C,
      subject to the filing on or before October 21 of the
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      plaintiff's objections to specific questions and answers.
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      I will do with that, as I may have indicated to you previously,
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      is that any objections that were made to the form of questions
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      at the depositions are preserved. Considering the deposition
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      testimony, I will take into account the defendants' objections.
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      To the extent, if any, that the objections prove to be
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     material, I will rule on them specifically in my ultimate
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      determination. If I rely on something in my ultimate
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      determination, as to which there was objection without ruling
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      specifically, you may take it that the objection is overruled,
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      but your points are all preserved.
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               MR. FRIEDMAN: Very well.
                                          Thank you.
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               (Plaintiff's Exhibits B and C received in evidence)
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               THE COURT: So you have until October 21 for the
      specific objections.
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               MR. FRIEDMAN:
                              Thank you, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: All right. Anything else?
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1 MR. MASTRO: I am just handing up the disks. 2 THE COURT: All right. MR. MASTRO: One more matter before we call our first 3 4 witness. THE COURT: What you have handed up is an external 5 hard drive. 6 7 MR. MASTRO: Correct. We also have the paper record 8 of the booklets. 9 THE COURT: Fine. The clerk will mark the paper 10 record. We will do that later, not right now. Give it to the 11 clerk at the close of the day. And the hard drive you have 12 handed up says deposition designations. Does this include 13 Exhibit C also? 14 MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor. It includes Exhibit B 15 and Exhibit C. 16 THE COURT: So let's mark the hard drive here, a copy 17 of Plaintiff's Exhibit B and C, and the hard copies will be marked in due course. 18 19 Are you ready to proceed? 20 MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor. One more motion that we 21 have. 22 Your Honor, we have prepared and ready to move the 23 admission of all of our trial exhibits, and we have prepared 24 for the Court a detailed index of the documents,

cross-referencing why authenticity and admissibility are

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established, and any cross-references to where they appear in the record already.

Your Honor, under Rule 801(d)(2) about how half of these documents, 1200 or so, come straight out of defendants' own files or the files of their agents and co-conspirators. About 400 of these documents come out of the Lago Agrio court record of foreign government documents and from other foreign courts. And under 902(3), the vast majority of them have already been accompanied by official certifications. The rest are in the process of getting that, but they are presumptively authentic. We have no reason to believe there will be any objection to them.

There are 900 other documents that are not being offered for the truth of the matters asserted. We have tried, as we have explained, to get the cooperation of the defense. They had all these documents since the pretrial order, even before that, because we exchanged them.

THE COURT: And these are plaintiff's exhibits numbered what?

They are numbers 1 through 2508, your MR. MASTRO: Honor. We have withdrawn several of the documents. So what we are about to hand up to the Court withdraws Plaintiff's Exhibits 218 through 220, 661 through 665, 667 through 671, 673, 1168, and 1673 through 76.

It's also the case, your Honor, we have all of the

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crude clipped transcripts reviewed by our expert court transcriber and translator who will be testifying at this trial, Cristina Arsuaga, and she has found in some instances, working off a high-definition platform, she could hear some additional words. So we are offering those transcripts. 17 out of 93 transcripts. She will be here to authenticate them here in person.

THE COURT: She will be here to authenticate later.

MR. MASTRO: We have replaced within the exhibit group the final transcripts that she will authenticate. So subject to that connection, they are within this group.

That really covers it, your Honor.

THE COURT: Let's see if it covers it.

Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, by and large, you won't be hearing many authenticity objections from us, foundational objections, but we have many objections to many of these exhibits. I don't know how to proceed with 2000-plus exhibits and --

THE COURT: You're not alone in that, you understand.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Fair enough. I was hoping, I guess I assumed, maybe wrongly --

THE COURT: Which is not to say that your own exhibit list isn't in the four figures.

MR. FRIEDMAN: We haven't moved them all in.

THE COURT: I assume they are there for a reason.

MR. FRIEDMAN: My point, your Honor, is if we take them witness by witness, like Mr. Veiga, for example, there are some objections we have to some of the exhibits that are in his declaration that we are prepared to argue about. I guess I would suggest we do it in the order as the witnesses show up so that you know what you're ruling on.

THE COURT: Look, this, of course, is not the way it's supposed to work. The pretrial order process was designed to get all this done long before trial. We won't have the usual debate about why it didn't happen, but it just didn't. So what we will do here is that from now through Thursday, we will handle the exhibits witness by witness. And then on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, you folks are going to have to get together and work this all out and present me with a list of the stuff as to which there is no objection and the stuff as to which there are objections, and once I see that list, I will decide how to handle it. But I need to have that, let's say, by midday on Sunday.

Now, I know everybody is working hard here, not least of all me. I am not asking for sympathy. But we are just going to have to do it that way for the time being.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I understand.

THE COURT: OK, Mr. Friedman?

MR. FRIEDMAN: That's OK.

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I have a couple of issues with regard to that that might speed things up.

THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I know the Court has already ruled on Mr. Donziger's notebook or diary in terms of its disclosure over privilege objections. I know you have already ruled on that.

THE COURT: Not only have I ruled on it, if memory serves, the Court of Appeals ruled on it.

MR. FRIEDMAN: All I was going to ask if I could have a standing objection to all of the diary entries on work product and attorney-client privilege grounds, and then I won't have to be constantly raising that as we go through the trial.

THE COURT: Unless I am mistaken, that ship sailed no later than 2011. So you do what you think you have to do, counsel, and if it becomes disruptive, we will work something out. But in my view, you don't have any objections on that ground to that diary.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I understand your Honor. That's why I didn't want to belabor the point. If I could have a standing objection to any of the diary coming in over work product and attorney-client privilege grounds, I won't ever have to bring the issue up again.

Well, look, you have made your position THE COURT: I understand what your position is, and no doubt an clear.

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appellate court, if you ever get there, should that prove necessary, will understand it.

Let's just proceed.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Does that mean I do have a standing objection?

THE COURT: I don't know which rule of the Federal Rules of Evidence say standing objection, no standing I don't believe the phrase appears anywhere there. objection.

MR. FRIEDMAN: We all know what it means, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes, we do. So let's just proceed.

MR. FRIEDMAN: All right. We have the same objection, your Honor, to all of the e-mails that were produced by Mr. Donziger and his co-counsel on the same work product and attorney-client privilege grounds.

THE COURT: The Court of Appeals spoke to that also.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I understand.

I think that's all I need to address right now.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

MR. MASTRO: Thank you for directing the parties to have that exchange. I just wanted to point out, obviously, with 2500 exhibits, and we are trying to do a case in two weeks, we are planning to offer many of those exhibits to the Court in a bench trial, not necessarily use each individual one with the witness.

THE COURT: I certainly understand that.

1 MR. MASTRO: I just wanted to make that clear. I am in effect, once again, giving the 2 THE COURT: 3 defense more time to do things that they should have done a 4 long time ago. I am not faulting Mr. Friedman or Ms. 5 Littlepage, though now that I learned they have been in the case for weeks rather than days, something might have been 6 7 attended to earlier, but I am sure they have been very busy. Let's proceed with the witness. 8 9 MR. MASTRO: Chevron calls its first witness, Ricardo 10 Reis Veiga. 11 THE COURT: Mr. Mastro, is his witness statement 12 already marked as something? 13 MR. MASTRO: Yes, it is, your Honor. We have marked 14 it as Plaintiff's Exhibit 3000. 15 RICARDO REIS VEIGA, called as a witness by the plaintiff, 16 17 having been duly sworn, testified as follows: 18 THE DEPUTY CLERK: State your name and spell your full name for the record. 19 20 THE WITNESS: Ricardo, R-I-C-A-R-D-O, Reis, R-E-I-S, 21 Veiga, V-E-I-G-A. 22 THE COURT: Proceed, counselor. 23 MR. MASTRO: Before we begin, Mr. Veiga has been going 24 through a personal ordeal. He just got back to the country 25 recently. I just wanted him to explain what he has been going

- 1 through and confirm that he is ready to proceed.
- THE WITNESS: Well --2
- 3 THE COURT: Excuse me, Mr. Reis.
- 4 Is this in some way relevant?
- 5 MR. MASTRO: It's fine, your Honor. I just wanted to make sure, he is dealing with a personal tragedy and I wanted 6
- 7 to make sure he is ready to proceed.
- 8 THE COURT: Why don't you ask him that.
- 9 DIRECT EXAMINATION
- 10 BY MR. MASTRO:
- 11 0. Mr. Veiga.
- 12 Unfortunately, my wife passed away a month ago and I had to
- 13 go to my native country Brazil to dispose of her ashes and pay
- 14 her last respects.
- 15 Q. Are you sure you're ready to proceed today to give your
- 16 testimony today?
- 17 A. Yes, I am.
- 18 THE COURT: I am sure, sir, you have the sympathy of
- 19 everyone in the courtroom.
- 20 THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honor.
- MR. MASTRO: May I approach the witness? 21
- 22 THE COURT: You may.
- 23 Q. Mr. Veiga, I hand you what has been marked as Plaintiff's
- 24 Exhibit 3000.
- 25 Mr. Veiga, do you recognize what that is?

Veiga - direct

- 1 | A. Yes, I do.
- 2 Q. That's a declaration that you submitted to the Court in
- 3 connection with this trial, correct?
- 4 A. That's correct.
- 5 | Q. Is that a true and correct copy of your declaration,
- 6 | Plaintiff's Exhibit 3000?
- 7 | A. Yes, it is.
- 8 | Q. Did you sign it, sir?
- 9 | A. I did.
- 10 | Q. Can you go to the last page and confirm to the Court
- 11 | whether or not that's your signature?
- 12 A. That's my signature.
- 13 | Q. At the time you signed your declaration, were your
- 14 statements true and accurate to the best of your knowledge?
- 15 A. Yes, they were.
- 16 | Q. Is everything in your declaration true and accurate as of
- 17 | today?
- 18 A. Yes, they are.
- 19 | Q. Mr. Veiga, do you offer your declaration as your full and
- 20 complete direct testimony in this trial?
- 21 | A. Yes, I do.
- 22 MR. MASTRO: I offer Plaintiff's Exhibit 3000.
- 23 MR. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, we have objections to
- 24 certain paragraphs in that declaration. I don't know how you
- 25 | would prefer to handle that.

1 THE COURT: Let me look at them. MR. FRIEDMAN: The first one is in paragraph 3. 2 3 THE COURT: Just give me the numbers first. 4 MR. FRIEDMAN: It would be 3, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 5 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 through 35, 36 through 41. These are not in 6 any specific group. This is as I made my notes today. 7 through 57, 59 through 62, 67, 80, 82, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 125, 127, 128 and 138. 8 9 THE COURT: Now, do these fall into a couple of 10 categories? 11 MR. FRIEDMAN: I think some of it does, your Honor. the big category, I would say, is there is a lot of reference 12 13 to the remediation agreements with the Republic of Ecuador and 14 the settlement of claims with the Republic of Ecuador and with 15 various municipalities. I am sort of giving you a broad brush. 16 THE COURT: That's what I asked for. 17 MR. FRIEDMAN: That's the thrust of a big category of this. So a lot of these, particularly in the roughly 3 through 18 35 range that I gave you, virtually all of those are 19 20 remediation settlement type objections. The threshold question 21 of course for the Court is, are we going to get into issues of 22 settlement discussions with other parties and remediation 23 agreements I guess would be the way to say it. 24 The rest, your Honor, although there are some more in 25 that category, the rest don't really fall into clear categories

1 like that. That's the main issue here.

THE COURT: All right. With respect to the rest, having read this carefully, I would imagine that here and there there are hearsay and personal knowledge objections and argumentative. Is that about it?

MR. FRIEDMAN: There is also some expert legal opinion being offered at various points, and a lot of speculation, mind-reading going on. So, yes, I think you have got the sense, without going through them one by one.

THE COURT: So let's deal with it this way, which is consistent more or less -- it's consistent with what I generally do.

I have your points. You have enumerated which paragraphs there are issues about in your mind. I will take it all subject to your objections, and we will deal with it the same we dealt with the objections on the depositions. That is to say, if it turns out to matter, I will rule on it. I am certainly very well able to understand that when a witness said, I understand by reason of having talked to somebody else, there just might be a little bit of a hearsay problem, and I am very conscious of these things. It would have been more helpful if the document had been drafted in a way that avoided that sort of thing, but lawyers argue their cases whenever they get a case chance, and I know the difference.

To the extent you think any of it is important, you

will get an opportunity either before we conclude the trial or 1 2 in any post-trial briefing to be more specific with respect to 3 the paragraphs and the points you have raised, if you want to 4 elaborate on it. 5 MR. FRIEDMAN: I wonder if it would be appropriate for 6 us to just file a written set of objections to each declaration 7 as it comes in. 8 THE COURT: That will be fine. That will be 9 preferable. 10 MR. FRIEDMAN: I think that's what we will try to do 11 from now on. 12 THE COURT: Starting in a day or so, I will expect you 13 to be ready to do that when it's filed. With respect to what 14 comes in today and tomorrow, get it to me by the first of the week, unless there is going to be an issue where the nature of 15 16 the objection is such that if the witness were on the stand, 17 there would be some prospect of his curing it, in which case I 18 want to hear it right away. MR. FRIEDMAN: I think that's where we are with the 19 20 remediation settlement issue, in that a big part of this -- the 21 question for me is, do I cross-examine him on this issue or is 22 it out of the case? That's the question.

THE COURT: Fair point.

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Mr. Mastro, what do you say about that?

MR. MASTRO: On the remediation question, first,

that's offered for background purposes. We don't go into more than the general background and history of his experience.

It's also offered for this witness to reflect his own state of mind about what was going on in Ecuador and how he was treated because, of course, this is going to be two individuals who were subjected to criminal charges there. I think for both reasons, by way of background for the Court and also because it informs his whole experience and reaction to that trauma, that your Honor should take it.

THE COURT: My reaction to what you say is this. To whatever extent this business about remediation is background, background doesn't make something relevant. You're objecting strenuously to evidence regarding the state of the environment in the Oriente, and if background is a justification for stuff coming in, well, we are going to be here two years from now.

In terms of just the general background of how the litigation came to be, there is an abundant record of which judicial notice has been taken before as to what happened in what year and so forth, and that seems to me that's available, and I think we are not going to get into remediation because it simply doesn't appear to me to be relevant to the issues in this case. I will give you a chance to respond to that. And so far as it being relevant to the witness's state of mind, I have no doubt that it is in some sense, but I am not sure his state of mind is at issue here.

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MR. MASTRO: It's also the case, your Honor, and it's why I raised it in that context, in the context of Mr. Veiga's testimony, some of that background does inform and is relevant on the question of the extortion scheme and pressure scheme to gin up criminal charges against this Chevron attorney and one of his colleagues. So I think that in that sense the background helps inform some of that.

THE COURT: There is no question there was a settlement between Texaco and Republic of Ecuador and with the various municipalities.

> Is there any dispute about that, Mr. Friedman? MR. FRIEDMAN: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Gomez.

No, your Honor. MR. GOMEZ:

THE COURT: It happened. It's a matter of public record. Everybody knows what it was.

I understand the argument you make that the attempted or maybe actual, I don't know the precise detail, criminal prosecution of Mr. Veiga and others was an attempt by your adversaries to circumvent or nullify or in some other way deal with the fact that the Republic of Ecuador and others, at least Texaco from all claims, goes to motive and it goes to the extortion claim, and I understand all of that. But it all starts from the fact that there was release, and that's undisputed. So how we got from, I don't know, 19 whatever it

was to there being a release, I just don't see the relevance of it. Am I missing something?

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, only for the reasons that I have suggested. Your Honor never misses anything.

THE COURT: I wish it were true.

So the answer to your question, Mr. Friedman, is, no, you don't have to. If I change my mind, I will surely let you know.

MR. FRIEDMAN: So procedurally then, your Honor, would it be that, and I can read them back into the record, the paragraphs that deal with those issues are stricken from the declarations?

THE COURT: That's not an appropriate way to proceed at this point. You have my ruling, that is to say, we are not trying who did what to whom and the process of getting from whenever there was an initial issue of liability to the point of there being remediation and a release. You don't have to cross-examine on that.

Now, for me to answer yes to your question, what you're asking me to do is to try on the cuff to remember every single word in every single one of those paragraphs, and I can't do that. I am not a computer. And so I am not going to give you a yes, but in principle you have my ruling. And you're protected also by the fact that you're submitting your written objections and your objections are clear, and if at

1	some point you conclude that I have done something inconsistent
2	with that part of the statement with the ruling I am giving you
3	now, believe me, I understand you know where to go about that.
4	So you're fully covered, and I am just not going to,
5	in effect, buy the big in a poke. Not that you were attempting
6	that. You were just being careful.
7	MR. FRIEDMAN: I am trying to understand the
8	procedure, your Honor. Typical for me, I understand there is a
9	routine process here, but if a witness were starting to give
10	direct testimony on one of these issues, I would object, it
11	would never come into the record in the first place.
12	THE COURT: So the whole exhibit is in subject to your
13	objections. I have already given you a ruling in principle on
14	what you say is the big issue.
15	(Plaintiff's Exhibit 3000 received in evidence)
16	MR. FRIEDMAN: Fair enough.
17	THE COURT: Mr. Mastro.
18	I move the exhibit in evidence, and I will turn the
19	witness over to Mr. Friedman.
20	THE COURT: The witness is tendered.
21	Cross-examination.
22	MR. GOMEZ: May I be heard?
23	THE COURT: Yes.
24	MR. GOMEZ: The defendants Camacho and Piaguaje have
25	an objection to this procedure of using his direct testimony in

this trial for the following reasons.

The fact that we are doing it this way simply creates more work for already understaffed, under-resourced representatives for the defendants. It also deprives the public of a public and complete and open trial.

The reason why we are in this situation, your Honor, as you well know, is we have never had the resources to keep up with the calendars. We have never had the resources to keep up with the work. So we have a pretrial that wasn't complete because we simply didn't have the time or the personnel to do everything that needed to be done within the time that was provided. So we are left in the awkward position of having to complete tasks for the pretrial where we are actually trying the case. That puts up at an enormous disadvantage.

Now, in terms of admitting these direct testimonies, we are now going to have to prepare written objections to the very testimony. Were we proceeding by the usual course, having the witness testify on direct, we would be handling all of this as it comes in a much more orderly fashion. And the way that it's being done, it's all being put in the record, and if we are not able as representatives to keep up with these written objections that now have to be submitted, at the same time preparing for cross-examinations that will be seen at a greater rate, we won't have a fair trial.

I understand that the Court has used this procedure

commonly, that it's common in the district, but I think the

Court also has to be mindful that in some situations it's

simply not advisable. That when the parties are so mismatched

in economic resources, that the Court has to recognize that

maybe procedures that are used commonly simply don't make sense

in these unique circumstances. I would like the record to be

clear that we are proceeding under that objection.

THE COURT: The objection is overruled. Mr. Gomez, we have been all over this ground. The objection is so poorly taken. You say it makes more work. If this were a criminal trial, you would hear the direct testimony in the courtroom. You would have had no discovery to speak of from nonparty witnesses, none whatsoever. At the conclusion of the direct testimony, you would get Jencks Act material, that is to say written statements by the witness or adopted by the witness, and you would then proceed with your cross-examination.

You instead have been provided in advance of the trial with the written direct testimony of most of the plaintiff's witnesses, a vast advantage over criminal cases. It is a vast advantage over most civil cases. Civil cases tried with a jury requires you to hear the testimony in the courtroom and then proceed with the cross-examination.

So in terms of your saying it creates more work, I categorically reject the validity of the argument. I categorically reject the suggestion that it is in any way

unfair. To the contrary, it gives you advantages that are very uncommonly enjoyed by defendants, or for that matter plaintiffs, in civil cases. And I will say quite a bit of more

of this in due course in a written ruling on your motion.

I would note also that until the last couple of days, although you have been well aware that this is my practice, this objection was never raised. I have made significant accommodations to you, over and over again, since you took over the defense, which you have been involved in for a couple of years, allegedly on your own. The schedule has been pushed back over and over again to accommodate assertions on your part that I think were ill-founded and unwarranted simply to give you the benefit of every conceivable doubt.

I have written before on the subject of your claim that you are here alone. If that is true, that is, so far as I am aware, because those who are controlling this case on behalf of your clients have made a conscious decision, about which they have spoken in public, not to make the resources available for the New York case because they have regarded it as, and I quote, a sideshow.

I have for months been offering you the opportunity to put evidence before me to substantiate the claim that your clients lack resources. You have, and I don't fault you personally, you understand that, I respect you personally, but those who are calling the shots on your side of the case have

Now, it's a matter of public record that your clients

simply refused to do it.

raised at least 10 to 15 million dollars to finance this litigation. Where it went, to whom it went, how much of it is left, what other money has been raised, is a great terra incognita, and that is so only because your people have chosen not to disclose it.

Now, you asked me to accept that you are impecunious, but you simply don't ever produce the evidence. That's the way it is.

Now, you know there are lots of people with meritorious cases who can't afford lawyers at all, and on the civil side of our system, unless and until the Congress and the state legislatures change the system, that's the way it goes. I don't endorse that. I don't think it's necessarily a great thing or not. It's not my job. 40 some odd of the Ecuadorian plaintiffs simply elected to default in this case and not to appear. The two for whom you are defending elected to defend. If they and those backing them don't want to put up the money, well, that's a choice. But you sit here and ask me simply to accept on faith all of this.

Now, you asked me to do that also when one of the biggest law firms in the United States has been representing your clients in appellate proceedings in this case and in at least a dozen, and probably two dozen other cases around the

United States relating to this dispute. Maybe it's a business judgment on their part that they don't want to be involved here. Maybe it's a tactical decision. I have no idea. But I do not find any merit in the objection you have made given the lack of record you have made to support it.

I appreciate that you personally may be working -- I assume you're working very hard on behalf of your clients, and I respect that. But I am just not going to let you create a completely misleading impression of what is going on here.

Let's proceed.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, I also wanted to clarify we are moving the admission of the declaration and the exhibits in the first two, but the procedure we are following with objections that are coming later from Mr. Friedman I gather will follow with the exhibits too.

THE COURT: Do we have a list of the exhibits that are referred to in here?

MR. MASTRO: It's quite lengthy, if you want me to recite it into the record.

THE COURT: Let's just mark it.

MR. MASTRO: I will mark it as Plaintiff's Exhibit 3000A.

THE COURT: So the exhibits enumerated on Plaintiff's Exhibit 3000A are received subject to the discussion we had earlier.

Yes.

1 OK, Mr. Friedman? MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes. 2 3 THE COURT: Mr. Gomez? 4 MR. GOMEZ: Yes, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. (Plaintiff's Exhibit 3000A received in evidence) 6 7 THE COURT: Your witness, Mr. Friedman. 8 MR. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, your Honor. 9 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. FRIEDMAN: 10 11 Do you prefer Reis Veiga or Mr. Veiga? 12 My last name is Veiga. 13 Ο. Mr. Veiga, I too am sorry to hear about your wife. 14 My name is Rick Friedman. I represent the Donziger defendants. 15 Could you tell us, I understand from your declaration 16 17 you're admitted to practice law in Brazil. Are you admitted to practice anywhere else? 18 19 A. No, sir. 20 Had you ever worked in the Ecuadorian system, legal system, 21 before Lago Agrio litigation? 22 I am not a licensed attorney in Ecuador either. 23 I guess what I am trying to get at is had you worked in 24 legal matters in Ecuador before this litigation began?

I was involved on legal matters involving the TexPet

Veiga – cross

- 1 | winding down operations in Ecuador since 1990.
- 2 | Q. It sounds like since 1990 you have been one of the
- 3 principal lawyers involved in providing legal advice to Texaco,
- 4 TexPet, Chevron operations in the Oriente region?
- 5 A. Chevron has never operated in Ecuador and has never had any
- 6 involvement in the consortium Ecuador. I provided legal advice
- 7 and liaison with regard to TexPet's minority equity
- 8 participation in the consortium and winding down of several
- 9 | litigations when the concession expired.
- 10 | Q. After the concession expired, and the Lago Agrio litigation
- 11 | began, you were involved in providing advice to TexPet?
- 12 A. The Lago Agrio litigation was filed against Chevron core in
- 13 | 2003, and I was responsible for providing day-to-day
- 14 | supervision and liaison with our Ecuadorian litigators until
- 15 | 2009.
- 16 Q. As I understand it, from 2003 to 2009, you oversaw the
- 17 day-to-day defense of the lawsuit against Chevron in Lago
- 18 | Agrio?
- 19 A. That's correct.
- 20 | Q. You were also in charge of the day-to-day supervision of
- 21 | the activities in Chevron's defense there, is that fair?
- 22 | A. It's fair with regard to the legal strategy and making sure
- 23 | that we had the logistics and providing safety work environment
- 24 | for everyone involved in the litigation, that's correct.
- 25 | Q. Who reported to you about those day-to-day events?

Veiga - cross

A. We had several lawyers, Ecuadorian lawyers, primarily lawyers working for the firm of Adolfo Callejas & Associates.

3 They were reporting directly to me as a client.

- Q. Where were you living in that 2003-2009 time frame?
- A. I was living in Coral Gables, Florida.
- 6 Q. They would report to you by e-mail, phone or letter?
- A. They would report on phone. We had several meetings in Coral Gables, meetings in Ecuador, and by correspondence as

9 well.

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- Q. Can you describe for us the type of authority you had to make decisions about the day-to-day conduct of litigation in
- 12 | Ecuador?
- 13 A. I was basically monitoring the day-to-day work. My
- 14 authority would be to establish delegation of authority in
- 15 Chevron, and I was reporting myself to my supervisor Ed Scott
- 16 in San Ramon, California.
- Q. Can you give us an idea of the types of decisions you would
- 18 make on a day-to-day basis regarding the litigation?
- 19 MR. MASTRO: I just want to caution that the witness
- 20 should not disclose attorney-client communications and only
- 21 describe in general terms.
- 22 | A. Without getting into any privileged communications with the
- 23 | litigators of record, basically, what I would do is more of a
- 24 | liaison and keeping my supervisor updated on the process and
- 25 | the progress of the litigation. I would make sure, also, that

- I would attend judicial inspections in the field, which was 1
- 2 part of the production phase. One of my primary
- 3 responsibilities that was assigned to me was to make sure that
- 4 everybody would be safe, because this was a -- not your
- 5 ordinary litigation in an area with some safety concerns.
- 6 was having to make sure that everybody would be safe and could
- 7 do their work within ethics and in a more effective way.
- Why would you be the person in charge of keeping people 8
- 9 safe? Did you have some background in security or police work
- 10 or something?
- 11 MR. MASTRO: Objection to form.
- 12 THE COURT: Sustained as to form.
- 13 Did you have some background in police or security work? 0.
- 14 Not at all. Α.
- 15 Q. Why were you the person in charge of keeping people safe?
- Because I was the Chevron in-house attorney responsible for 16
- monitoring and supervising the case, and therefore this was 17
- 18 requested from me. Because I had a civil law background, I
- 19 think I was chosen a lot for that reason. In my involvement
- 20 previously with the winding down of the TexPet participation in
- 21 Ecuador, because I was the point of contact, that
- 22 responsibility would follow me.
- 23 So with regard to, say, the judicial inspections, would you
- 24 make decisions about where samples would be taken?
- 25 Not at all. Α.

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- Would you make decisions about which experts would be hired? 2
- 3 Not at all. Α.
- Would you make decisions about what legal arguments would 4 Q. 5 be made in court?

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, we are getting into a work I allowed the first question. This seems to be product area. objectionable.

THE COURT: I don't see the relevance of it to begin with.

MR. FRIEDMAN: The relevance is there is a lot of talk about what he knew -- in the declaration, there is a lot of references to things he knew and didn't know and how he felt and what he did. I am trying to fill out that background so I understand the full picture.

THE COURT: Let's get to something specific.

- Who was your superior in supervising these matters?
- MR. MASTRO: Asked and answered.
- 19 THE COURT: Sustained. It was Ed Scott.
- 20 When did you stop the day-to-day supervision? 0.
- 21 Α. Around 2009.
- 22 As I understand from your declaration, you still remained 23 actively involved in monitoring the litigation efforts?
- 24 Α. That's correct, sir.
  - In what sense then did things change? What was different

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- after 2009 than before?
- In 2009, I had a more day-to-day type of responsibility. 2
- 3 would travel to Ecuador. I would get in touch very often with
- 4 our litigators of record, and starting in 2009, my involvement
- 5 has been as a member of a litigation committee that supervised
- the whole set of lawsuits on the Ecuador matter. 6
- 7 Q. Now, you said in paragraph 13 of your declaration that part
- 8 of your job was to review crude outtakes?
- 9 It was not part of my job, but I did review some of the
- 10 crude outtakes.
- 11 Did you say it was not part of your job?
- 12 It was not specifically my job, but I ended up providing
- 13 the service and providing the monitoring and supervision.
- ended up reviewing outtakes from crude. 14
- 15 Q. You also reviewed documents obtained in discovery,
- 16 arguments in public statements that were made by Mr. Donziger,
- 17 is that correct?
- 18 Yes, I did. Α.
- 19 And also discovery, public statements that were made by the
- 20 other Lago Agrio plaintiff attorneys in the Republic of
- 21 Ecuador?
- 22 Α. Yes, I did.
- 23 Did you also review Chevron's public statements? 0.
- 24 Α. Yes, some of them.
- 25 And Chevron's court filings? Q.

- 1 A. Some of them.
- 2 Q. Did you also monitor activities related to this litigation
- 3 | that took place in the U.S.?
- 4 A. Would you be a little more specific, please?
- 5 | Q. Sure. For example, if Mr. Donziger or Chevron made
- 6 statements in the United States, would you have monitored those
- 7 | as well as the ones that took place in Ecuador?
- 8 A. Some of them, not a lot during my day-to-day supervision of
- 9 | the litigation.
- 10 | Q. I am going to ask you to look at Plaintiff's Exhibit 853.
- 11 MR. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, if I could just have a
- 12 | minute to pull my book out?
- 13 THE COURT: Sure.
- 14 | Q. I think, Mr. Veiga, I don't know, I think you might have a
- 15 | copy of 853 with the declaration that Mr. Mastro handed you,
- 16 | but maybe not?
- 17 | A. I don't.
- 18 THE COURT: Do you have a copy for me while my deputy
- 19 | is out of the courtroom?
- 20 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, if I may approach, I can give
- 21 a complete set.
- 22 MR. FRIEDMAN: Could I ask if you have 853 yet?
- 23 THE COURT: Not yet, but I am hopeful.
- 24 MR. FRIEDMAN: I don't understand the technical
- 25 | things.

1 THE COURT: I don't understand it either right now. The man who understands it is off doing something else. 2 3 MR. FRIEDMAN: We are trying to get the screens 4 switched back so we can show exhibits. Maybe we have to wait 5 for him to return. 6 THE COURT: Maybe not. 7 Since there is no jury, is there any MR. FRIEDMAN: 8 problem with showing these on a screen for the admission 9 process of the exhibits? 10 THE COURT: When the electronics are all in gear, then 11 it can be shown to the witness first without it being generally 12 available, and then when it's received, we will hit the button 13 and if everything works according to plan, it will then be 14 visible generally. But there is some other business going on 15 on my docket today so my deputy is busy. So we have Plaintiff's Exhibit 853 for identification. 16 17 Mr. Veiga, do you have it before you? 18 THE WITNESS: Yes, I do. 19 THE COURT: Mr. Friedman, do you have a question? 20 MR. FRIEDMAN: I do. Thank you, your Honor. 21 BY MR. FRIEDMAN: 22 Q. Mr. Veiga, do you recognize this? I guess it's a 23 transcript of President Correa from April 28, 2007. It's 24 referenced in your declaration.

It looks like one of the presidential addresses.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, if you would look at paragraph 3, this gets to the issue Mr. Mastro alluded to earlier. I didn't want to get into this area without talking to the Court first.

THE COURT: I don't know where you're going with the exhibit generally, but I haven't heard an objection yet.

- Q. Mr. Veiga, if you would look at the third paragraph of this statement, the third line down, do you see where it says, And we also have people from Petroecuador in 1998, a certificate was signed stating that everything was remediated?
- A. Yes, I see that.
- 12 | Q. Was a certificate signed saying everything was remediated?
- 13 | A. There was a --

THE COURT: This is exactly what I thought we were not going to do.

MR. FRIEDMAN: This is the part that Mr. Mastro referred to that we have got the big remediation issue, and then we have a smaller issue that relates to the criminal charges that were filed against Mr. Veiga, and I am trying to get to that point without getting to the whole thing.

THE COURT: What is that point from what your point of view?

MR. FRIEDMAN: From our point of view, your Honor, the allegations in the declaration are that the criminal charges were baseless, and what I am trying to establish is that they

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were not baseless.

THE COURT: So we are going to try an Ecuadorian criminal case now here, right?

MR. MASTRO: That isn't the allegation in our lawsuit, your Honor. We did not offer this document for the truth of the matters asserted. He objected to talking about this subject at all. What we have argued is that those criminal charges were brought for ulterior reasons -- for extortion, as a sham, and for other reasons. That's what we have argued, your Honor. The evidence will show the collusion between Donziger's team and the Ecuadorian government to gin up those charges. That's why we offered it.

THE COURT: Mr. Friedman.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Here is the problem. A central part of their RICO case is that baseless criminal charges were filed. It's all through their paperwork and it's through this declaration. And so should we try to the Ecuadorian case? course not. But the issue of whether these charges are baseless or not goes to the core of this declaration.

MR. MASTRO: Actually, your Honor, just as we explained to the Court what we meant by sham litigation, it is what we mean by the sham criminal charges, and those are the words that Mr. Veiga uses throughout his declaration -- sham, He is talking about the ulterior motives behind the action that have nothing to do with what this gentleman is

talking about. We do not use that word that he has just used about this subject. We have been very mindful of the Court's admonitions about not getting into the merits.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, the kind of core of this issue is they are saying that, and I will pull out the paragraphs, but basically that this was a baseless, I think they might have used the word fraudulent as well, criminal prosecution. They are using very strong language about the lack of merit to these criminal charges, and they are saying defendants were behind these charges and that they were baseless.

Well, that's a pretty serious accusation. And if they are baseless, that supports Chevron's position. If they are not baseless, if they were founded in good faith, and regardless of Mr. Donziger's hope that good things would come from them, the issue is whether this was some sort of inappropriate action. The RICO law is quite clear, and I am certainly no expert on RICO law, but the RICO law is pretty clear that someone can institute lawsuits, criminal charges and have a bad subjective motive, but if objectively they had the right to do it, objectively they had the right to do it, matter what their subjective motives are.

So we are back to objective basis for these criminal charges.

MR. MASTRO: Actually, your Honor, for extortion, it's

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Veiga - cross

often the case that someone extorts another with truthful information, but does it for the improper purpose of coercion. It has nothing to do with that. It has to do with the fact that whatever was being pursued was to extort, pressure, jam up, coerce Chevron into paying them off. That's the allegation.

MR. FRIEDMAN: If I file a lawsuit against Chevron for a client that has been run over by a Chevron oil truck, and my motive is to force Chevron to pay my injured client, that's not a RICO claim. There are a lot of different types of extortion. But one that is not extortion, and I can get you some cites over the noon hour, what is not extortion is to exercise a right that you have a right to do.

THE COURT: If you see your neighbor out with a woman other than his wife, do you have a right to state that fact?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Well, I do have the right to state that fact.

THE COURT: And if you go to your neighbor, who you saw out with a woman other than his wife, and say, pay me money or else I am going to tell your wife you were out with this other lady, is that extortion?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I don't know if that's extortion, but I know what is not extortion, which is to file a claim that you have a legal right to make.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained.

1 MR. FRIEDMAN: So I am clear, your Honor, are we going to be allowed to, so I don't waste the Court's time--2 3 THE COURT: You objected to getting into the whole 4 subject of the remediation, and I sustained your objection, and now I am holding you to it, in addition to ruling on grounds of 5 relevance and under Rule 403. Not to mention the fact that 6 7 President Correa's speech is not admissible for the truth of the matters asserted, which is among the ways you appear to be 8 9 trying to use it. 10 MR. FRIEDMAN: I won't argue with the Court. I 11 understand your ruling. 12 Is 853 still in evidence then? 13 THE COURT: We established the procedure earlier. 14 It's there for now. 15 MR. FRIEDMAN: Fair enough. THE COURT: I understand one way to try this case 16 17 would be to spend three months in this courtroom, paragraph by paragraph, document by document, and that's just not the way we 18 19 are going to try it. 20 MR. FRIEDMAN: I am not asking you to do that, your 21 Honor. 22 THE COURT: I appreciate that. 23 MR. MASTRO: Just for future reference, it's the 24 Second Circuit's decision in United States v. Jackson, 180 F.3d 25 5566 (2d Cir. 1999). Truth is not a defense to a charge of

1 extortion.

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MR. FRIEDMAN: That wasn't my argument.

THE COURT: I didn't exactly think it was.

Thank you, Mr. Mastro.

Let's move along, folks.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I am trying, your Honor.

THE COURT: I know you are.

## BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

Q. Mr. Veiga, during the time you were supervising day-to-day operations in Ecuador, was it permissible for lawyers to have ex parte contacts with judges relating to cases that were before those judges?

MR. MASTRO: Objection to form, your Honor, and it calls for a legal conclusion.

THE COURT: Sustained.

During the time you were supervising the day-to-day operations of the Chevron legal team in Ecuador, was it your understanding that ex parte contacts were proper relating to the subject matter of the litigation?

MR. MASTRO: Objection to form and calls for a legal conclusion.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Mr. Friedman, if that question or some facsimile of it ultimately is significant in this case, it's a question of law which under Rule 44.1 of the Rules of Civil Procedure is for me

Veiga - cross

to decide. Both parties have submitted more proposed expert testimony than you can shake a stick at on that subject. We are not going to get that question from witnesses who insofar as the law of Ecuador is concerned are lay witnesses.

Move on, please.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I was offering it two ways. Under 44.1, it is permissible to elicit testimony from a witness about the law.

THE COURT: Yes. And at the final pretrial conference I said I would take all of your written submissions on it, and if ultimately I concluded it was appropriate to hear any expert testimony, I would let you know. I am also, based on the evidence you elicited, not accepting this witness as an expert on Ecuadorian law.

MR. FRIEDMAN: The second basis, your Honor, would go to his state of mind, Chevron's state of mind, as to the propriety of ex parte contacts. The reason being that both parties in Ecuador were in a hard fought, bitter litigation, and accusations about impropriety on both sides were made down there and are being made down up here. And to understand Chevron's position, their state of mind with regard to ex parte contacts I think is important for the Court to be able to make a decision.

MR. MASTRO: Obviously, we object to that on multiple grounds, relevance, calls for a legal conclusion.

1 THE COURT: Maybe if you spoke more slowly, I would understand more of it. 2 3 MR. MASTRO: We object to that both on relevance 4 grounds, to speculate on Chevron's state of mind. It calls for 5 a legal conclusion. 6 THE COURT: It doesn't call for a legal conclusion. 7 You could bring in somebody whose job at Chevron is to prepare the mashed potatoes in the cafeteria and ask their opinion, and 8 9 if under the laws of agency that's attributable to Chevron, it 10 goes to Chevron's state of mind. Now, obviously, it wouldn't 11 be, but I am making a broader point. 12 Look, I will let him answer the question as you put it 13 for whatever it proves to be worth. 14 Read the question back to the witness. 15 (Record read) 16 My understanding is that no ex parte meetings would be 17 appropriate to discuss any substantial matter within the 18 litigation. 19 That would be true of Chevron as well as of the plaintiffs? 20 Α. Yes, sir. 21 What was your understanding about what would be a 22 substantial matter versus an unsubstantial matter? 23 Substantial matters usually go to the merits of the case as 24 opposed to a mere procedural schedule matter.

Now, from watching the crude outtakes and the various other

MR. MASTRO: If he knows.

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THE COURT: Of course.

- To the extent of my personal observation in the judicial inspections that I attended, there was a court reporter.
- 23 Was the court reporter taking notes of what took place? 0.
  - The court reporter would take notes and later on would confer with both attorneys to check if the transcripts would be

DAF8CHE4 Veiga - cross

1 | accurate.

- Q. The transcripts that were created, they were not like a transcript we will see from this court proceeding here today where you have question answer, question answer, but they are more general sort of summary sheets, is that fair?
- A. I would not be able to respond to this question. I am not so familiar with how this procedure works.
  - Q. But you were familiar that at the end of the day, the parties would get together with somebody and create a record of some sort?
  - A. I don't think that's accurate. I think the court reporter would have his or her own records. She would basically finalize and type, and then she would ask the attorneys for both parties and experts that have attended to the judicial inspections to verify for accuracy.
  - Q. Maybe I can cut off a line of questioning here.

Were you ever involved in the service of documents on the court?

A. No, I was not.

THE COURT: We are going to break here for another matter and for lunch. I do before we break want to say one more thing in relation to Mr. Gomez's objection, which I neglected to address.

Mr. Gomez asserted that there was a problem with the procedure of taking the direct testimony in writing vis-a-vis

Veiga - cross

public trial. That point would be well taken if the material 1 did not become part of the public record promptly. 2 3 material will be become part of the public record promptly. 4 The parties are to report back to me in the morning, after 5 conferring with each other, about how they propose to put the 6 direct testimony, after its received, into the publicly 7 available record. Thank you. I will see you at 2:00. We won't normally 8 9 take as long a break as this. 10 MR. MASTRO: We do have our next witness here. If Mr. 11 Friedman, who has previously declined to say so, can give us 12 some feel of how long this witness will last. 13 THE COURT: How about it, Mr. Friedman? 14 MR. FRIEDMAN: If I could take a look at my notes, I 15 will tell Mr. Mastro. A bunch of questions that I was going to ask are no longer going to be asked. 16 17 THE COURT: Thank you. I look forward for great 18 cooperation. 19 (Luncheon recess) 20 21 22 23 24 25

Veiga - cross

## AFTERNOON SESSION 1 2 2:05 p.m. 3 (In the robing room; Mr. Mastro, Mr. Friedman, 4 Mr. Gomez, and Mr. Donziger present) 5 THE COURT: I asked you to come in because it was 6 reported to me that a man wearing a leather jacket who was 7 seated next to Karen Hinton in the spectators' section earlier this morning and later was in the cafeteria at lunch hour with 8 9 Mr. Piaguaje approached one of my law clerks and it was quite 10 unsettling and he identified himself as Mitch. And I would 11 like it to stop. I don't know who it was. I'm not asking. 12 Okay. 13 (In open court) 14 THE COURT: Okay. Let us proceed. 15 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, I just wanted to say before we started that we have a break-through moment where protocol 16 17 has been agreed upon by counsel for posting an ECF as soon as a witness's declaration --18 19 THE COURT: Could we move with the testimony. I'm 20 glad there's a breakthrough. 21 MR. MASTRO: Thank you. 22 THE COURT: Let's move. 23 MS. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, your Honor. 24 Your Honor, what I was hoping might speed things along 25 is if my assistant, Mr. Taylor, could hand documents either to

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Veiga - cross

- 1 your clerk or to the witness. I've got one set here. He's got another set. Would that work or no? 2
  - THE COURT: I'm a little confused. We have this whole presentation system and we now have the genius who operates it, Andy. So why don't we do that.
    - MS. FRIEDMAN: This would be to hand the original to the witness, your Honor.
      - THE COURT: Is there --
    - MS. FRIEDMAN: You're thinking he doesn't even need that.
- 11 THE COURT: Right.
- MS. FRIEDMAN: Okay. All right. 12 That's fine.
- 13 THE COURT: Unless there's something I'm missing.
- 14 MS. FRIEDMAN: No, I think that will work fine.
- 15 THE COURT: Okay.
- 16 BY MS. FRIEDMAN:
- 17 Q. Mr. Veiga, when the original Ecuadorian case was filed here 18 in the United States back in the early nineties -- do you have
- 19 in mind the time frame I'm talking about?
- 20 Α. Yes, sir.
- 21 All right. When that was filed, did Chevron work with
- 22 Ecuador, the Republic of Ecuador, to put pressure on the U.S.
- 23 court to dismiss the case?
- 24 Chevron was not a defendant in that case. Α.
  - Did Texaco work with the Republic of Ecuador to put

1	pressure on the U.S. court to dismiss the case?
2	MR. MASTRO: Objection, your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Sustained as to form.
4	Q. Let me show you, if I could, Mr. Veiga, Exhibit DX376.
5	MS. FRIEDMAN: And, your Honor, I'd move into evidence
6	Exhibit 376. I don't think there's any authentication issue.
7	THE COURT: Is there any objection to 376?
8	MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, there is. It's hard to read
9	the handwriting and it's just a transmittal page.
10	THE COURT: I assume we're not interested in the
11	transmittal page, right, Mr. Friedman?
12	MS. FRIEDMAN: Well, in a sense we are because it
13	shows, it comes from the corporate communications division of
14	Texaco, if I'm reading it correctly, federal government affairs
15	from Texaco. So that's the significance of the cover page,
16	your Honor.
17	THE COURT: I'm smiling because I'm trying to see what
18	comes behind the cover page.
19	MS. FRIEDMAN: Fair enough.
20	THE COURT: And it's at a 90-degree angle to
21	horizontal and it's got a Post-it note obscuring part of it so
22	it's not too helpful. But maybe I'll look over here.
23	MS. FRIEDMAN: I could hand you, your Honor.
24	THE COURT: Could somebody put this thanks.
25	So what's the objection?

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, I think we should see if the 1 witness can identify it and, second, I don't see how this could 2 3 possibly be relevant in any event. THE COURT: Well, let's start with the first. 4 5 Mr. Friedman. 6 MS. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, this is a, I believe --7 and, again, I'm a little shaky ground on the procedural history of this case. But my understanding is the CA Bates number 8 9 indicates this was produced by Chevron in a litigation. 10 fax corporate transmittal sheet is from Texaco. I don't think the witness himself needs to necessarily recognize the document 11 12 for it to be admissible if there's no authenticity objection. 13 THE COURT: Is there any dispute about authenticity? 14 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, even accepting authenticity, 15 I think this is clearly irrelevant to this case. Talking about completely different litigation involving different parties, 16 17 some overlap, but different parties and very different claims. What happened in the Southern District and back and forth in 18 the Southern District in a claim by individuals for individual 19 20 claims seeking class action treatment in the United States is 21 not the subject of our lawsuit. It's about what happened in 22 Ecuador later when a wholly new action for community harms is 23 brought against Chevron alone. So this is totally irrelevant. 24 THE COURT: Mr. Friedman. 25 MS. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, of course, the first action

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and the second action have a lot of overlap. And we're really 1 2 looking at -- I understand Chevron would like to limit the 3 inquiry to a particular period of time, but we're not just 4 talking about a chronological time period. We're also talking 5 about the propriety of doing certain things such as there's 6 lots of allegations in the complaint and in some of these 7 witness declarations about improperly trying to pressure governments to do things to influence cases, and here we have 8 9 Chevron doing exactly that same thing. So it goes to the 10 unclean hands defense.

But I think more importantly than unclean hands, your Honor, it goes to it's essentially an admission by conduct.

Chevron can't take the position pressuring government officials is improper when it's doing it itself.

MR. MASTRO: And I just want to say for the record, your Honor, it doesn't show any such thing. But it's totally irrelevant whether there was communication with the Republic of Ecuador about a separate lawsuit involving individual claims when, as your Honor is well aware, there was settlement and release issue as well.

But this is -- it doesn't -- it's totally irrelevant to this lawsuit. And your Honor previously ruled that only discovery from 2000 on would apply as to this lawsuit. I mean.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained, both as to relevance and 403. Whatever might have happened in 1993 in

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Veiga - cross

- this respect is simply too far afield and we're not going there.
- 3 MS. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, I neglected to mention I do see that Mr. Veiga was a recipient of this fax.
  - THE COURT: Well, maybe so, maybe not.
- 6 MS. FRIEDMAN: I'll move on.
  - BY MS. FRIEDMAN:
- 8 Q. Mr. Veiga, would you look at paragraph 47 of your
- 9 declaration. Have you been able to find that?
- 10 A. Yes, sir.

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- 11 | Q. All right. And you're talking here about watching
- 12 Mr. Donziger on a number of occasions.
- Did any of those occasions happen after 2009?
- 14 A. If you're referring to the second sentence where I saw
- 15 | Mr. Donziger at a number of judicial inspections, the answer is
- 16 no. I did not attend any judicial inspections after 2009.
- 17 | Q. All right. Did you attend any in 2008?
- 18 A. I don't remember. I may.
- 19 Q. All right. So in your best memory as you sit here today,
- 20 when is the last time you saw Mr. Donziger directing people at
- 21 | judicial inspections?
- 22 | A. I believe, I believe the last judicial inspections I
- 23 | attended were around the end of 2006, beginning of 2007, but
- 24 | it's just part of my recollection.
- 25 Q. All right. Can you look then at Defendant's Exhibit 668.

- Can you tell us who William T. Irwin is?
- Mr. Irwin is an employee of Chevron who works in our 2 Α.
- 3 Washington, D.C. public affairs office.
- 4 And are you aware of what his job is, what his job duties 0.
- 5 are, generally speaking, in the public affairs office?
- I'm generally familiar with his duties. 6 Α.
- 7 And what are they?
- He basically monitors Chevron's, Chevron's presence in 8
- 9 several countries and monitors progress of litigations and this
- kind of work. 10
- 11 Q. And there's a reference in the middle of the page to saying
- 12 please forward this to Ricardo Veiga, and then up at the top it
- 13 appears that it was sent to you.
- 14 Do you recall that?
- 15 Α. I don't particularly recall that, but it may very well have
- 16 been sent to me.
- 17 MS. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, I'd move for admission of
- 668. 18
- MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, there's hearsay in the 19
- 20 document and I also object on relevance grounds.
- 21 THE COURT: What's the hearsay?
- 22 MR. MASTRO: Well, it talks about, it talks about what
- 23 she said in the bottom part of the message from Sullivan.
- 24 There's what other people said and not to him.
- 25 THE COURT: What's the purpose of the offer,

1 Mr. Friedman?

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 $\mbox{MS. FRIEDMAN:}\mbox{ Your Honor, and I could lay a better}$  foundation if I need to.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MS. FRIEDMAN: The purpose of the offer is to indicate that Chevron was meeting with the minister of foreign trade about the lawsuit in Ecuador and the other things that are in the email as well.

MR. MASTRO: He is offering it for the truth of the matters asserted, your Honor, and it has to do with the hearsay from the particular individual referred to in the bottom part of the email. Not a direct communication with Mr. Veiga.

MS. FRIEDMAN: If I could, your Honor, I'll ask a couple more questions to lay a function.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

- Q. Mr. Veiga, who is Jim Sullivan, SCO Ecuador?
- A. Mr. Sullivan, my recollection is that Mr. Sullivan was the commercial attache at the U.S. Embassy in Quito.
  - Q. And then you've told us who Mr. Irwin is. He is the -- I forget the title, but he works for Chevron in public relations?
- 21 A. Public affairs.
  - Q. Public affairs, I'm sorry.
- 23 On the CC it says Mr. or Mrs. Saxton. Who is that?
- 24 | A. I can't see from here.
- 25 | Q. I'm sorry. Do you see it?

- recollection of receiving this email, was it uncommon for you to get correspondence about what the foreign minister was doing with respect to the Ecuador lawsuit?
- A. I received several emails with regard to Chevron's position that the Republic of Ecuador, Petroecuador had to honor their agreements. To that extent, I did receive several emails with regard to that subject.
- Q. All right. And whether it was in this email or in another communication, did you receive suggestions from the minister of foreign trade in Ecuador that Texaco and/or Chevron participate in parallel negotiations with the indigenous people who filed the suit?

MR. MASTRO: Objection, your Honor, hearsay.

THE COURT: Overruled.

A. I don't have any personal knowledge or recollection about this kind of suggestions. We did spend time and had several meetings, some of them I participated, in which Chevron was trying to assure that the obligations assumed by Petroecuador and the Republic of Ecuador would be honored. And we try to resolve this amicably in order to avoid an arbitration that we end up initiating against the republic. So there were several meetings in which we discussed the lack of compliance by the

DAFLCHE5 Veiga - cross

Republic of Ecuador and Petroecuador about their part of the bargain.

- Q. But the case that was filed in Ecuador, the one that's being referred to here, is filed not on behalf of the Republic of Ecuador but on behalf of indigenous people that live in the area; is that right?
- A. The case, Lago Agrio, was basically claims for diffuse rights and rights of the collectivity, general environmental claims. In those claims, and our position has been they have been settled by the Republic of Ecuador and Petroecuador, which was the majority partner in the consortium. It was supposed and assumed responsibility to remediate a number of sites that were corresponding to their equity position in the consortium, which they failed to my knowledge to remediate and were being sued for the things that the republic assumed they were supposed to do. So that was basically the relationship with the liability that might arise out of the Lago Agrio case.
- Q. And think I understand your position on that.

My question is if that's the case, why would you undertake parallel negotiations with the indigenous people?

A. We did not maintain any parallel negotiations with the indigenous people that I know.

Q. Okay.

MS. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, I move into evidence 668.

MR. MASTRO: Still objection hearsay, your Honor. The

lower part of the email chain that Mr. Veiga was not on is all hearsay. It's offered for the truth the matter asserted.

THE COURT: What about it, Mr. Friedman?

MS. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, it is offered not — although my questioning, of course, got to some of the issues that were the truth of the matter, it is a reflection of the communication going back and forth between — the Court is aware from the complaint and from numerous other documents in this case that Chevron's position has been that it's improper for the plaintiffs and their lawyers to have been communicating with officials in the Republic of Ecuador on the subject matter of this case. That runs through all the paperwork. Here is an example.

THE COURT: That's an obscure statement of their position. I'm sure they'll have several statements of your position from time to time that you may disagree with as well.

MS. FRIEDMAN: Sure. So, yeah. I don't want to overstate it. But there are I think it's fair to say both in the complaint and in the witness declarations assertions by Chevron and its witnesses that it was improper to have contact with Republic of Ecuador representatives, governmental representatives, about the subject matter of the case. And here we have evidence that that was clearly going on by Chevron as well. At this point that's the limited purpose of seeking admission. It's really as simple as that.

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MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, I was just going to say our position is it's improper to have improper context. This is offered for the substance of the communication, what was said for the truth of the matter said. That makes it classic hearsay.

THE COURT: Look, for what it's worth, I'll take it without making an issue of the hearsay for the moment.

(Defendant's Exhibit 668 received in evidence)

MS. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

## BY MS. FRIEDMAN:

Q. Mr. Veiga, I'm going to switch topics now if I could.

I want to ask you about some witnesses that Chevron -well, maybe just so you and I are communicating, in the
litigation in Ecuador, was Chevron a party?

- A. You're talking about the Lago Agrio?
- 17 | Q. Yeah.
  - A. Chevron was the only defendant in that case.
  - Q. When we talk about Chevron's positions, we're talking about -- well, I think that's all we need.

So Chevron hired a Dr. Alvarez, a Dr. Mackay, and a Dr. Hinchey as expert witnesses to provide information to the court; is that correct?

A. The -- there were several experts that both parties nominated to the court as part of judicial inspections. And

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Veiga - cross

those nominations go to the judge, and the judge would then either accept or not.

To my recollection, the judge have accepted all the nominations by both parties. So to the extent that these individuals were nominated by Chevron as their technical consultant for the judicial inspections, that's true.

- Q. All right. Just so I make sure the record is clear, sometimes Chevron would nominate experts, but before those experts could provide information to the court they had to be approved by the court; is that right?
- A. There was a procedure for them to be sworn in and finally selected by the court to work and attend and participate as members of the judicial inspection procession.
- Q. And, likewise, plaintiffs would sometimes nominate experts that would then have to go through that same process?
- A. In my recollection is that the plaintiffs did the same process for I would say most of the judicial inspections.
- Q. And so among others, I know there were many, but among others, Chevron hired or nominated Dr. Alvarez, Dr. Mackay, and Dr. Hinchey to provide expert information to the court?
- 21 A. Sitting here today, my recollection is that they were some 22 of them, but I just don't remember all the names.
  - Q. All right. If an expert was nominated by Chevron to provide information to the court, who would pay for that expert?

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Veiga - cross

Usually each party pays the expense and the fees for their respective technical consultants. Q. All right. And with the technical consultants that Chevron nominated and got approved by the court, you would meet with those experts, not you personally, but Chevron lawyers would meet with those experts? A. Yes, I would say so. (Continued on next page) 

1 And they would discuss the substance of the case and the 2 substance of the expert's opinions in those meetings? 3 MR. MASTRO: Objection, your Honor. He is being asked 4 He didn't say he was the person who as at any such hearsay. 5 meetings or involved in those conversations. 6 THE COURT: Certainly it's not asking for any hearsay. 7 You want to rephrase the question, Mr. Friedman? MR. FRIEDMAN: I will, your Honor. 8 Thank you. 9 Q. As the supervisor of the day-to-day operations of the 10 litigation in Ecuador, the Lago Agrio litigation, were you 11 informed of meetings between Chevron lawyers and Chevron 12 nominated experts? 13 My only caveat is that the information would come Α. Yes. 14 from my conversations with counsel. So I am just -- there 15 might be areas that I will not be able to get into. 16 In other words, your counsel, and I am not going to ask you 17 for the substance, but your counsel would meet with experts 18 that had been nominated by Chevron and approved by the court, 19 your lawyers would meet with those experts, discuss their 20 opinions, their reports, their future reports, and would report 21 back to you to keep you up-to-date on what was going on? 22 THE COURT: The question is highly compound. 23 MR. FRIEDMAN: I will break that down. 24 Your lawyers would report to you about meetings with

experts nominated by Chevron, is that correct?

1	MR. MASTRO: Objection. Asked and answered.
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. They would report to you about reports the experts were
4	going to write in the future?
5	THE COURT: Could we work on the problem of the
6	subjunctive here? Are we asking for what the man remembers or
7	what he supposes would have happened if the world had been
8	working the way he had hoped?
9	MR. FRIEDMAN: I am trying to ask what he remembers
10	about the process.
11	THE COURT: That would be a better way of asking the
12	question if I could kindly suggest.
13	MR. FRIEDMAN: I will be happy to take the suggestion.
14	Q. Mr. Veiga, I am asking about the process by which you would
15	learn about what your lawyers were doing, and I am asking
16	specifically about their interactions with the experts. OK?
17	MR. MASTRO: I caution the witness not to
18	THE COURT: Just ask another question, please.
19	Let me help out.
20	MR. FRIEDMAN: That would be great.
21	THE COURT: Were there occasions when your lawyers
22	reported to you about the lawyers' interactions with experts
23	nominated by Chevron for the judicial inspection process?
24	THE WITNESS: Yes, your Honor.
25	THE COURT: Next question, please, Mr. Friedman.

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Veiga – cross

- Q. Would they tell you about what they expected the experts to put in their reports?
- THE COURT: Did they tell you about that?
- Q. Did they tell you about what they expected the experts to put in their reports?
  - A. Obviously not.
  - Q. Did they tell you about what they expected the experts' opinions to be?
- 9 | A. No.
- Q. So when the experts' opinions came out, those were a complete surprise to you?
  - A. They were the opinions of the experts. It's difficult to say they would be a surprise because we had our own views of certain issues at stake. Example, if the inspection was at a site that has been operated by Petroecuador, at least I expect a certain result, an open pit would have no record of being operating that site. So it was not a surprise, but I obviously would not know what the final position of any expert would be.
    - Q. What was the purpose then of your lawyers meeting with these experts?
  - A. The main purpose was -- I don't know if you have experience in the judicial inspection process. It's a process, a procedure that is very common in civil law litigation. Usually it's done to request the inspection of a certain evidence in a closed environment. Example, I want the judge to inspect the

Veiga - cross

books of a company. I know what the subject is of the inspection. I know where the books will be. It's a closed environment. It's very well defined.

In this case, this was very different. The parties had requested judicial inspections in an open environment. So if you could imagine, you go to an industrial facility that is being operated by another company in an open area. So you have to define, what is it that you're going to inspect? What are you going to look for? What is it you're going to evaluate? So a lot of the communications was basically logistically to see what is it we are going to look and how you go about to define where a pit was located if the pit was closed and the rain forest has already reclaimed that area. You need to find the pit first. You need to have coordinates of the pit. You need how to delineate the pit.

So a lot has been in preparation of this procedure and the lawyers, obviously, will not know exactly how to proceed if they couldn't have this kind of communication. I believe that the same was true for the plaintiff's experts and the plaintiff's lawyers.

- Q. So your lawyers talked to your nominated experts about those kinds of issues, and that would get reported back to you?
- A. Not always.
- 24 | Q. Not always. But on occasion?
- 25 A. Occasionally, yes.

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Veiga - cross

1 Now, when that happened, when say an expert like Dr. Alvarez or Dr. Mackay interacted with your lawyers around 2 3 the issues that you just described as being paid by Chevron, do 4 you still consider them to be independent experts? 5 MR. MASTRO: Objection. 6 THE COURT: Sustained. 7 MR. FRIEDMAN: Could I have the basis for the 8 objection? 9 THE COURT: The witness's opinion isn't relevant. 10 Were experts in that context represented to the court as 11 being independent experts? 12 MR. MASTRO: Objection, your Honor. Again, this is 13 the joint inspection experts nominated by one party for 14 another. I object to the question, your Honor. 15 THE COURT: And the ground, Mr. Mastro, is? MR. MASTRO: It's asking for his opinion. 16 17 THE COURT: No, it's not. 18 If you know. Answer the question, sir. 19 The judicial inspection process, I had two technical 20 consultants or experts nominated by both parties. And the 21 court would also nominate in this case five settling experts 22 themselves. And the system worked, each party would pay for 23 its own technical consultant. The five settling experts' fees 24 and expenses will be shared by both parties. And as a matter

of law, everyone working on a judicial inspection, or issuing a

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Veiga - cross

- report to the court, has judiciary duty to the court, needs to be impartial, neutral, and truthful.
  - Q. And that would include the technical consultants that you just described, the ones that were nominated by Chevron?
    - A. Yes, sir.
  - Q. They have an obligation to be impartial, objective, and truthful?
    - A. As the expert nominated by the plaintiffs as well.
    - Q. It was common to refer to those technical consultants or experts as independent experts, wasn't it?

MR. MASTRO: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, part of the --

THE COURT: I know exactly what you are arguing about. You can go ahead, but I am ahead of you I think.

MR. FRIEDMAN: You probably are.

In the complaint and in some of the declarations, although I couldn't cite you to them right now, there are references, criticisms of Mr. Donziger, his referral of Mr. Cabrera as being independent. As my offer of proof, I would like to propose that this was a common practice to refer to all of these experts that had been approved by the court as independent experts. That was a common practice of both parties in Ecuador because of the reasons that Mr. Veiga has told us.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, in the context in which
Mr. Cabrera later served, he was not a joint inspection expert.
He was the court's single global damages assessment expert
obligated under court orders to be independent, impartial and
transparent in any dealings he had with any parties.

MR. FRIEDMAN: That would go to the weight.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained. This is an attempt to compare a cart load of apples to a truckload of oranges, and it's just not helpful. And the specific question, which is as to whether it was common to refer to technical consultants or experts nominated by parties in a judicial inspection, where there were two partisan experts and a settling expert, is entirely off the mark from the point I have made already. Common where? To whom? In what time period? What constitutes common? Those are rhetorical questions of course.

MR. FRIEDMAN: So for my offer of proof, your Honor, I would say that throughout the course of the litigation, both parties commonly, frequently, regularly referred to any expert, who had been approved by the court to provide expert reports or opinion, as independent experts. And understanding your ruling, I won't ask any more questions about that.

THE COURT: Let's go on.

BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

Q. Mr. Veiga, I wouldn't expect you to know the exact number

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Veiga - cross 1 necessarily, but could you give us the approximate number of 2 expert reports the Ecuador court had at the time it wrote its 3 verdict? 4 I don't have this in my mind. I'm sorry. Α. 5 Ο. Is it over 100? 6 MR. MASTRO: Objection. 7 THE COURT: Sir, you have got a 216,000 page record. If you're interested, you can count instead of taking rank 8 9 speculation. 10 Is it correct, Mr. Veiga, that Chevron filed recusal 11 motions on every judge in the Ecuador case except for Judge 12 Guerro? 13 MR. MASTRO: Objection. The record speaks for itself. 14 THE COURT: Sustained. MR. FRIEDMAN: Then I would move into evidence the 15 entire record of the Ecuadorian proceedings. 16 17 THE COURT: I imagine we will get there before long. Let's go along. 18 19 Were you consulted about Chevron's decisions to file 20 recusal motions? 21 I participated in some discussions with counsel, yes. 22 Q. Are you aware of any judge that Chevron did not make a 23 recusal motion about?

MR. MASTRO: Objection, your Honor.

1 counsel.

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THE COURT: Sustained.

Q. Did Chevron place ads in Ecuadorian media outlets, such as newspapers, magazines and television — let me take it a step at a time. Strike that question.

Let me ask it this way. Did Chevron place ads in newspapers about this litigation in Ecuador?

- A. Chevron did place press release and has placed open letters that I remember setting the record straight with regard to the true facts involved in the litigation.
- Q. Some of those ads, for example, have the headline fraud of the century? Do you recall that?
- A. I don't recall specifically, but we did present evidence in our belief that the Lago Agrio judgment was created with fraud.
  - Q. That was even before the verdict came out, is that right?
  - A. I don't remember exactly the dates, sir.
- 17 | Q. Would you take a look at Defendants' Exhibit 764, please?
- 18 A. Which one?
- 19 | Q. It's up on the screen, but I will hand you a copy as well.
  - Mr. Veiga, I see your name up at the top as somebody who is on this e-mail trail. Do you see your name up there?
- 22 A. If you can give me just one second.

23 Yes, sir.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I would move for admission of 764.

THE COURT: Is there some reason why the version of

Veiga - cross

764 that is on the disk containing the defendants' exhibits is not the same document that is on the screen that we are currently using? There may be substantial, partial or complete overlap of text, but they are certainly not the same documents. They are formated differently. The number of pages is different.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes. The short answer is I don't know, your Honor.

THE COURT: Which deck of cards are we going to play with?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I have got a paper original. The witness has a paper original. I can give the Court a paper original.

THE COURT: What is the source for this monitor?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I think it's the hard drive that we gave you. If we can check with Mr. Taylor, maybe he has an answer that I don't understand.

MR. MASTRO: Just to clarify, last night at 1 in the morning we were sent by Mr. Donziger a completely new set of their exhibits, some numbers changed, some content changed, included dozens and dozens of crude clips for the first time, out of the 600 hours of crude clips, and some of the numbers changed and content. So, unfortunately, this might fall into that category. But I plan to raise that with the Court at the end of the day.

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1 THE COURT: Does anybody know? MR. FRIEDMAN: Here is what I can tell you. 2 I don't 3 know how helpful this is. Ms. Littlepage and I got involved in 4 this case a few weeks ago. What we discovered is that the 5 people working on behalf of Mr. Donziger had not done trial 6 work before, and they assumed that anything that had been put 7 attached as anywhere in the record ever in the history of this case was part of the record and would be able to be considered 8 9 by the Court or the Court of Appeals. We caught that error, 10 and we have been trying to fix this situation ever since. And 11 so we have been working hard, pretty much every waking moment, 12 trying to get the exhibits into the kind of order that one 13 would expect in a trial like this. And all I can do is 14 apologize. 15 THE COURT: In this instance, we will go to the paper. 16 Provide me with the paper, please. 17 For the record, the paper version of the exhibit is marked Defendants' Exhibit DX 764. It is four pages in length. 18 19 It bears numbering stamp CVX-IRCO-4908045 through 48. Let's 20 proceed. 21 MR. FRIEDMAN: I think I just moved this into evidence 22 when we left off. 23 MR. MASTRO: If I could just get clarification.

what basis is it being offered for, impeachment, for truth of

the matters asserted in it?

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Veiga - cross

MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes. For the truth of the matter. Ι can walk him through each of these people, but I think from the e-mail addresses it looks like they are all Chevron people. THE COURT: What is the point of it? MR. FRIEDMAN: The point of it is that Chevron was trying to reach the public with various ads, trying to reach politicians with various ads. Again, the same sort of things, without getting into argument, that Mr. Donziger and his people were accused of doing. THE COURT: Quickly, Mr. Mastro. MR. MASTRO: They are not all Chevron people. Many of them are from outside firms communicating with people within The portion where Mr. Veiga wants to rebut the lies Chevron. and the falsehoods that are coming from the other side, I don't have any problem with that coming in. I am just pointing out there are many parts of this that are potentially hearsay and they are not from Chevron people. They are from outsiders. THE COURT: They mainly don't have any content either. Received. (Defendant's Exhibit 764 received in evidence) MR. FRIEDMAN: I will just do paper for the rest of the day and then I will switch over.

THE COURT: Mr. Friedman, maybe we can make some real progress. Is the point that Chevron ran ads in Ecuador putting forth its view of the case, is that the point?

Veiga - cross

1 MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, your Honor. 2 THE COURT: So stipulated, Mr. Mastro? 3 MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor, to set the record 4 straight, absolutely. Chevron did that to set the record 5 straight. 6 THE COURT: Let's move on. It's stipulated. 7 MR. FRIEDMAN: Nevertheless, your Honor, I would just like to get 798 into the record. It talks about the amounts of 8 9 money that Chevron was spending in that regard. 10 THE COURT: How is that relevant or material? It's 11 stipulated that they did it. What is the point? 12 MR. FRIEDMAN: I think the point is the extent to 13 which they did it. Three ads a week over a five week period, 14 etc., the magnitude of what they were doing. 15 THE COURT: What fact in issue does that make more or 16 less probable in this case? 17 MR. FRIEDMAN: It makes it more probable that Mr. 18 Donziger and his allies pushing back against that media barrage 19 was necessary and appropriate and not improper in any way. 20 they will stipulate that what he did in pushing back against it 21 is not inappropriate, then we don't have an issue, but I don't 22 think they are going to do that. 23 MR. MASTRO: What we allege Mr. Donziger did was lie 24 to the press, to courts, to government regulators, etc. 25 THE COURT: Got it.

What about that, Mr. Friedman?

MR. FRIEDMAN: There are two sides to this litigation, your Honor. I understand there are plenty of press reports. For example, I will just take one example to illustrate. Mr. Donziger is accused of organizing demonstrations in Ecuador. He would say to combat the barrage of public ads and other things that Chevron did.

THE COURT: This is where I expected sooner or later to get to today, and it is the notion that if your adversary is active and aggressive and putting forward his position, you not only may do what the adversary is lawfully doing, but you can engage in other activities which are not, and the theory of it is that the ends justify the means, and the problem is they don't.

Now, if you as part of a defense here are offering to prove that Chevron was out there telling untruths, pressuring judges, whatever, within the limits of the rulings I have made, that's fair game. If you're saying that because Chevron ran ads in Ecuador, it was therefore appropriate for Mr. Donziger, assuming the proof bears this out, to lie his head off in ads, well, that's not getting you to first base. So let's move on.

MR. FRIEDMAN: To be clear, your Honor, we are not arguing that the ends justify the means. But we are arguing that many of the things that Chevron is accusing him of -- the demonstrations, there is no argument, I don't think, that

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Veiga - cross

statements made in those demonstrations were untruths for 1 2 example. So he is combating ads that --3 THE COURT: All I can do is deal with one thing at a 4 Right now we are on the subject of advertising. Chevron time. 5 stipulated they did advertise it. Now move on. We don't have 6 to have more proof that they did advertise. 7 MR. DONZIGER: Can I consult with Mr. Friedman for one 8 moment? 9 THE COURT: Fine. 10 Next question, please. 11 MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, your Honor. 12 Mr. Veiga, switching subjects, would it be correct that 13 towards the end of 2003, or early 2004, you on behalf of 14 Chevron approached the attorney general of Ecuador to talk 15 about this case, the Lago Agrio case? A. Around that time, I did attend a meeting with the attorney 16 17 general of Ecuador. The subject of that meeting was basically 18 our views of the obligations in the Republic of Ecuador and 19 Petroecuador vis-a-vis the contracts, the agreements that they 20 signed, and the fact that we are being sued for the same claims 21 for which had been released. 22 Q. And you wanted the attorney general to issue an official 23 statement with respect to the litigation, is that correct? 24 We basically requested the attorney general to give us

assurance that the Republic of Ecuador would in fact honor the

Veiga – cross

- obligations that they assumed. We didn't ask any specific thing that I remember from those initial meetings.
- Q. Didn't you ask him to make an official statement or stipulation that could be used to get the Lago Agrio court to
- 5 dismiss the case?
- A. No, sir. The attorney general in one of the subsequent
- 7 meetings offered an officio, which is a binding opinion by the
- 8 Republic of Ecuador, establishing that TexPet and its
- 9 affiliated companies had indeed been released of any
- 10 environmental liabilities and that Petroecuador had assumed any
- 11 | liabilities therefor. It was not to use specifically in the
- 12 | Lago Agrio litigation, but he offered as an assurance that they
- 13 would honor those obligations.
- 14 | Q. So I want to make sure we understand what you're saying.
- 15 | He could issue an official statement. What is that called?
- 16 A. Officio.
- 17 Q. And that officio statement would have effect on the courts
- 18 | in Ecuador?
- 19 | A. I don't know that.
- 20 Q. Your hope was that if you got that officio statement, it
- 21 | would cause the Lago Agrio litigation to be resolved, is that
- 22 | correct?
- MR. MASTRO: Objection, your Honor.
- 24 THE COURT: Overruled.
- 25 A. Our hope was that they would honor their obligations and

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Veiga - cross

- 1 justice will be made. Q. And that the case would be resolved based on the attorney 2
- 3 general's officio?
- 4 The case would be resolved based on the facts and based on and the facts that Petroecuador had assumed any remaining
- 6 obligations for environmental remediation there.
- 7 MR. FRIEDMAN: Can I have just a moment, your Honor?
- 8 THE COURT: Yes.
- 9 MR. FRIEDMAN: I wasn't sure of the procedure.
- 10 have done is marked for the record, although I would move it
- 11 into evidence, portions of this deposition.
- 12 Q. Mr. Veiga, if you would turn to, let's just go right to
- 13 page 238, if we could.
- MR. MASTRO: This is not a 30(b)(6) in this case. 14
- 15 THE COURT: What?
- MR. MASTRO: He is offering this --16
- 17 THE COURT: He hasn't offered anything yet.
- 18 asked him to turn to page 238.
- 19 MR. MASTRO: That's fine, your Honor.
- 20 Q. Mr. Veiga, just for the record, this is a deposition you
- 21 gave on November 8, 2006, in the case of Republic of Ecuador v.
- 22 Chevron Texaco Corporation, et al.?
- 23 THE COURT: We are not doing that. We covered that,
- 24 remember, last week? It is what it is.
- 25 MR. FRIEDMAN: All right.

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Veiga - cross

Q. If you go to page 238, Mr. Veiga, and feel free to read the earlier parts as well, didn't you respond to questions about

THE COURT: Ask your question.

the attorney general --

THE COURT: Page, line numbers. There was a stenographer there. We know exactly what was asked and what was responded. If you have a question, based on that, you can ask it. But let's save all this time about the usual back and forth about weren't you deposed, weren't you asked this, weren't you asked that. Let's move on.

238, line?

MR. FRIEDMAN: Line 8 through 12.

- Q. Didn't you testify that your hope was the officio from the attorney general could be used to get the Lago Agrio court case dismissed or resolved?
- 16 | A. Page 238, line?
- 17 | Q. 8 through 12.
- 18 A. I don't think those lines say that.
- 19 Q. How do you interpret those lines?

THE COURT: I think the first problem is you have probably given him the wrong line numbers, Mr. Friedman. I think you probably meant to indicate line 1 to line 12, which puts a rather different spin on it.

MR. FRIEDMAN: Actually, even going back further, but I wanted to get right to it.

Veiga - cross

Q. Lines 1 through 12. Let's try that.

MR. MASTRO: I don't think this is proper impeachment at all. His testimony on examination was about hoping to resolve the case, and his answer here is ultimately to get that resolved.

THE COURT: We are wasting a lot of time here.

This all starts off -- I shouldn't say starts off.

But the penultimate piece of testimony says, the attorney general made a speech of his views. And the witness recounted his recollection of what the attorney general said. And then he was asked whether there was any further discussion or did the meeting break up. And he went on for a little bit about what happened after that. And then he was asked, so the contemplation was thus and such. And he responded, the stipulation could be used, which is all entirely consistent with what he has said. And if you want to offer this at some appropriate point, fine. But let's try to make a little progress is.

MR. FRIEDMAN: What I would like to do is just offer 1302 as part of the record. I don't need to argue with anybody about the meaning or any of that. I think the statement speaks for itself.

THE COURT: Now, what have we got here, 20, 30 pages, that you want to offer?

MR. FRIEDMAN: It starts at Bates number 2288783 and

Veiga - cross

1 | it ends at --

THE COURT: Did you designate this as part of your deposition designations?

MR. FRIEDMAN: I don't believe so because we thought he was coming live.

THE COURT: Yes, he is live. So you're entitled to use it for impeachment, but it's not proper impeachment because it's consistent with his testimony.

MR. MASTRO: Correct, your Honor.

MR. FRIEDMAN: I have a different view of whether it's consistent, your Honor. I would just like it part of the record.

THE COURT: Look, it's marked for identification.

It's part of the record. The bottom line of this is it is also of no probative value here, at least not to this trier of fact. So let's get on. It's an argument about choice of language, at best.

## BY MR. FRIEDMAN:

Q. Now, around this same time period, Mr. Veiga, that is late 2003, early 2004, you also approached the president of Ecuador while he was in New York -- let me just stop there. You also approached the president of Ecuador while he was in New York?

A. I didn't approach him. There was a conference sponsored by Ecuador to promote several potential investors in companies who were invited, and I attended this conference. It was basically

Veiga - cross

1 | the venue for this meeting.

- 2 | Q. At that meeting with the president, you also discussed with
- 3 | him the points you talked earlier about, Texaco's position
- 4 about how the earlier agreement should be honored?
- 5 A. Very briefly. There were specific meetings after the
- 6 conference, and it was a very brief meeting, in which we
- 7 | introduced ourselves and we raised this concern that we had.
- 8 | Q. The concern was that the Lago Agrio litigation was contrary
- 9 to the agreements the Republic of Ecuador had signed?
- 10 A. No. The concern was really that we needed to have
- 11 assurance that Petroecuador would honor the obligations that
- 12 | they assumed, since they were the sole operator of the former
- 13 consortium fields, and the Republic of Ecuador would honor the
- 14 release that they granted.
- 15 | Q. And that's because the claims that were being made by the
- 16 | Lago Agrio plaintiffs you felt fell exactly within the
- 17 | settlement agreements?
- 18 A. That's correct.
- 19 Q. And it was your hope that if the president of Ecuador would
- 20 | honor those agreements in some way, it would end the Lago Agrio
- 21 | litigation?
- 22 A. It was my hope.
- 23 | THE COURT: What is the objection?
- MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, he is using the subjective
- 25 voice again in formulation of the question.

THE COURT: Overruled.

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Veiga - cross

2 Please answer. 3 The hope was simple. We sign an agreement. We complied with our portion of the bargain. We have been released of any 4 5 further environmental liabilities. The state oil company, 6 Petroecuador, continue to operate those fields. We have been 7 sued for claims that fall exactly within the scope of the release, and we just want them to assure they will comply with 8 9 that bargain. I don't know in which way to comply. Hopefully, 10 they would do the remediation that they had and assume the 11 liabilities, if they exist, in whatever way they thought would 12 be appropriate. We never asked the Republic of Ecuador to 13 intervene in the case, but we comply with our portion of the 14 bargains, and we thought that they should comply with theirs. 15 What did you want the Republic of Ecuador to do in response 0. to these communications? 16 17 In this meeting, we didn't ask anything specifically to the president of the Republic. It was just a very brief meeting in 18 which we raised the issue and expressed our concerns. 19 20 Q. Let's just take this early time period of 2003, 2004. 21 that time period, you personally and other Chevron people, to 22 your knowledge, had other contacts with the president and other 23 high government officials about the lawsuit, is that true? 24 MR. MASTRO: Objection to form. There are a lot of 25 parts and components, and this, and that.

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Veiga - cross

1 THE COURT: Sustained as to form. Break it down, 2 please. 3 Q. Did you have other contacts with high government officials, 4 besides the two we have just talked about, during the 2003-2004 5 time period? 6 I had some other meetings with government officials of 7 Ecuador. 8 Q. About the Lago Agrio case? 9 A. About the settlement agreements that we signed. When you 10 say the Lago Agrio litigation, the release is exactly for the 11 same claims. So, obviously, there is a relationship to the 12 claims that were made. But our primary objective was to get 13 assurance that they would honor the agreements that they 14 signed. It's a very reasonable expectation that any company 15 might have after complying with their portion of the bargain. Q. What did you want these government officials to do to honor 16 17 their part of the bargain? What were you asking them to do? 18 MR. MASTRO: Asked and answered, your Honor, about three or four times. 19 20 THE COURT: Sustained. 21 MR. FRIEDMAN: I don't think he has ever said what he 22 wanted them to do other than honor the agreement. 23 THE COURT: Apart from that, Mrs. Lincoln, how did you 24 like the show?

Move on, please.

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Veiga - cross

MR. FRIEDMAN: For my offer of proof, I would like to state that --THE COURT: The witness testified he never asked the Republic of Ecuador to intervene in the case, and in addition, he has answered this question a number of times. MR. FRIEDMAN: He said that he wanted them to honor the agreement, but he hasn't said what he wanted them to do. That's what I am trying to find out. If he only gives one side of the story and I can't cross-examine him about the other, I have got a problem. THE COURT: You have been cross-examining for a while. Answer it once more, Mr. Veiga. A. First of all, we wanted them to give assurance to us that they would honor their obligations. Part of those obligations had to do with Petroecuador assuming liabilities for any remaining remediation of the sites, not including the scope of work that we were responsible for. And the other one was for the Republic of Ecuador to assume any liabilities based on the release that they got. Did they ever agree to do either of those things? In the contracts, yes. Α. Ο. I mean in your conversations. All these conversations were very vague. A lot of background information -- thank you, we will think about or get

more information. No concrete result, which really prompt us

Veiga - cross

- to have to initiate arbitration against the Republic of Ecuador.
- 3 Q. The attorney general that you spoke to in that conversation
- 4 | that you referred to a few minutes ago, was that Attorney
- 5 General Borja?
- 6 A. Yes, sir.
- 7 | Q. Did Chevron, to your knowledge, ever ask Attorney General
- 8 | Borja to call Judge Guerra and ask him not to move the Lago
- 9 | Agrio case forward?
- 10 A. Not to my knowledge.
- 11 Q. Was that something that you would have wanted Attorney
- 12 General Borja to do?
- 13 MR. MASTRO: Objection to form. He is asking him to
- 14 | speculate on whether he wanted that done or not, when he never
- 15 | said he wanted that done.
- 16 THE COURT: Sustained.
- 17 | Q. Is it correct that Chevron hired a security firm to place
- 18 Mr. Donziger and other people associated with the plaintiff
- 19 | side of the case under surveillance?
- 20 MR. MASTRO: Objection, your Honor. It calls for work
- 21 product, even if that were the case. But objection.
- 22 | THE COURT: I think I have ruled on this, sir.
- 23 MR. FRIEDMAN: Yes, sir. I am unfamiliar with your
- 24 | ruling. I'm sorry.
- 25 THE COURT: That it's protected by work product.

1 THE COURT: Be seated, folks. Okay. What is the objection? 2 3 MS. FRIEDMAN: I think where we left off, your Honor, 4 there was an objection on work product privilege, to me asking 5 questions about surveillance of the plaintiffs. 6 THE COURT: I think there was an objection. So let's 7 hear what the objection is. 8 MR. MASTRO: Yes, your Honor. It's a work product 9 objection and your Honor has already ruled on this and that's 10 document No. 1276 your Honor's order in which you said the 11 extent work is -- work product privilege extends to work 12 prepared by private investigator in anticipation --13 THE COURT: Slow down, would you please, Mr. Mastro. 14 MR. MASTRO: So your Honor ruled already that work 15 product privilege extends to --16 THE COURT: Would you get near a microphone. This is 17 very difficult. 18 MR. MASTRO: Sure. That's all I wanted to say, your 19 Honor. 20 THE COURT: But I didn't hear any of it. 21 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, in document 1276 in your 22 Honor's order filed on June 28, 2013, you already ruled that 23 work product privilege extended to this subject matter, work 24 prepared by a private investigator in anticipation of 25 litigation, at least where the investigator is working at the

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1 direction of an attorney. 2 THE COURT: Do you mean 1276 or 1277? 3 MR. MASTRO: The docket number is 1276 that I'm 4 reading from, your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Okay. 6 MR. MASTRO: It's also a relevance issue, your Honor, 7 as to why that would be relevant, but it's a work product 8 privilege as well. 9 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Friedman. 10 MS. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, here's my understanding of 11 the situation, but I'd be the first to defer to anybody else. 12 But my understanding is the Court made a ruling that we could 13 not get the substance of what the reports, for example, of the 14 surveillance company, but that during depositions we were 15 allowed by the magistrate or, I'm sorry, the special master to ask some questions about the extent of the surveillance and 16 17 things like that. 18 So I think my impression is the special master took your ruling and applied it to discovery and so we do know some 19 20 things from those depositions that came in over objection by 21 the special master's rulings. 22 THE COURT: And what about relevance? 23 MS. FRIEDMAN: The relevance, your Honor, is once

MS. FRIEDMAN: The relevance, your Honor, is once again the part of the allegations against the plaintiff is all of the pressure they applied to Chevron personnel. And this is

not an ends justify the means argument, your Honor, but it's a

what's going on is not improper. If it's not improper for them

to do -- and I won't recite the facts because you haven't ruled

on it yet. But it's not improper for them to do these things,

it's not improper for us to have some somebody watching them

So it's -- what I think Chevron is asking is that you hear one half of what happened in Ecuador and not hear the other half.

or, you know, similarly keeping track of what they're doing.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, there's no allegation in our case that whether or not Mr. Donziger or the Lago Agrio plaintiffs have an investigator that that's part of our substantive claims.

And, your Honor, just to set the record straight because I was at many of these depositions, Special Master Katz shut down this line of questioning immediately in the Rivero deposition. Special Master Gitter allowed limited questioning and then shut it down at the Carson deposition.

THE COURT: Well, for the moment I'm going to sustain the objection, subject to allowing both sides to go back and call to my attention anything else in the record that may indicate a different result.

On the issue of relevance, my recollection is that there's no contention by Chevron that any part of the allegedly extortionate behavior consisted of doing surveillance on any

Veiga - cross

Chevron personnel. I simply don't remember that in the complaint or anywhere else and so I don't see what else it could possibly be relevant to, if that.

Now, there was an awful lot of pretrial litigation over discovery with respect to surveillance activities or alleged surveillance activities. My best recollection, and as much as I've been able to check in the brief period since we took the recess, none of that effort by the defendants to get into that subject was based on the argument that's now advanced. There were all sorts of other arguments, but none based on that. And there were several rulings both by the magistrate, by the special masters and by me and I think by Judge Francis.

So for now we're not going into this. You're all welcome to brief this or simply to give me any materials you consider relevant by 8:30 tomorrow morning, and then we'll see whether there's any basis to change the ruling.

I'm frank to say with a record of over 1,500 filings,
I can't always remember instantly each and every one of them
though I try. So that's where we are at the moment.

MS. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, your Honor.

## BY MS. FRIEDMAN:

- Q. Mr. Veiga, I'm going to ask to you look at Exhibit 780.
- 24 | THE COURT: Plaintiff or defendant's?
- MS. FRIEDMAN: I'm sorry, Defendant's Exhibit 780.

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Veiga - cross

THE COURT: I would also, Mr. Friedman, before just leaving that subject entirely, specifically invite your attention to the opinion filed June 28 in which I went to quite I thought great extent to recognize an argument that could have been made but wasn't really by your clients, recognize it, and do an in camera inspection of documents to make sure there wasn't anything in there that was pertinent to the point that --

MS. FRIEDMAN: Understood.

THE COURT: -- might well have been argued or argued better. Anyhow, I'm aware of the issue and there we are.

Next.

- Q. Yes. Mr. Veiga, could you tell us who Sam Singer is?
- 14 A. I believe that Mr. Singer is a contractor for Chevron.
- 15 | Q. And in what area does he contract?
- 16 A. Public relations.
  - Q. And who is Kent Robertson?
- 18 A. Kent Robertson is one of Chevron employees in the public 19 relations department.
- Q. So Sam Singer provides advice to Chevron regarding public relations?
- 22 A. He does provide recommendations.
- Q. And I guess Kent Robertson implements, if he thinks appropriate, those recommendations?
- 25 A. I'm not sure.

MR. MASTRO: Objection, calls for speculation. 1 MS. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, I'd move for admission of 2 3 780, Defendant's Exhibit 780. 4 MR. MASTRO: Objection, your Honor. This is from 5 outside consultant. Mr. Veiga is not on the document. It's 6 not any sort of admission or statement by Chevron, so we object 7 to it on hearsay grounds, also on relevance grounds. MS. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, the testimony is that 8 9 Mr. Singer is an outside consultant who is hired by Chevron to 10 give advice on public relations. This is within the scope of 11 his assignment under 801(d)(2)(D). He's an agent of a party 12 for purposes of working on public relations issues. 13 THE COURT: What's the relevance? 14 MS. FRIEDMAN: Well --THE COURT: I'm sure there's a contractor who stocks 15 the paper towels in the rest rooms and probably has written 16 17 What's it got to do with anything? MS. FRIEDMAN: Well, for one thing, your Honor, you 18 earlier told us that if we could show that -- well, let me just 19 20 go back. I don't want to -- let me say it this way. 21 The messages and themes on the second page include 22 trying to paint Mr. Donziger -- this is towards the middle of 23 the page, your Honor -- Steven Donziger, the most powerful man 24 in Ecuador, how one American attorney is pulling the strings of

an emerging banana republic in Ecuador. Up above that, couple

1 bullet points, Ecuador, the next major threat to America.

man in Ecuador.

This is the pushback. Both sides have accused the others of intimidation, misstatements. I think we could all agree, if nothing else, Mr. Donziger is not the most powerful

There are a variety of things here that Chevron was intent on communicating a message. People can differ on whether that message is accurate or not, but it goes back to the point of what he's pushing back against. You know, they haven't just said, your Honor, he bribed a judge, hold him responsible for that. They said he's had demonstrations, he's talked to people, he's given speeches he took out ads. They have put all of that into their complaint and into their paperwork. And to look at what he does in a vacuum and not see what he was addressing is we would say inappropriate.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, this is an outside contractor who Mr. Veiga said would make recommendations. And he's trying to take those out of context, rank hearsay. And, your Honor, in this trial we will prove that Mr. Donziger was pretty darn powerful in Ecuador with what he did and the friends he had in the Carega.

But, your Honor, that's not the point. This is irrelevant. It doesn't belong in here. And it's certainly not attributable to Chevron that some outside consultant made recommendations.

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Veiga - cross

MS. FRIEDMAN: I'm hoping to offer as the trial goes 1 on evidence that they followed through on these 2 3 recommendations, many of them. 4 THE COURT: So what? 5 MS. FRIEDMAN: Well, your Honor, we don't have a jury 6 You're going to weigh what you think is appropriate as 7 you think it's appropriate. I am urging the Court to look at both sides of the story. That's what I'm doing. 8 9 THE COURT: That's what I've been doing from day one. 10 MS. FRIEDMAN: I believe that. And so I would ask you 11 to admit this exhibit so you can weigh this as well. THE COURT: I will receive this exhibit. 12 13 (Defendant's Exhibit 780 received in evidence) 14 THE COURT: But really if I get the idea that this is 15 really being done essentially to run the clock, my attitude toward this is going to change. I'm telling you right now it's 16 not helpful. You heard the openings. You know what their case 17 is. 18 They are not suing you for running ads in and of 19 20 itself; they're not. They're not suing you for having a PR 21 strategy in and of itself; they're not. They're not suing you 22 for litigating a lawsuit in and of itself; they're not. And as 23 soon as we understand what the issue is, we will much more

swiftly get to the real issues in this case, which I hope will

happen. So let's move along.

1	MS. FRIEDMAN: I'm trying.
2	THE COURT: I know you're trying.
3	MS. FRIEDMAN: And, your Honor, on the running down
4	the clock thing, your Honor, I am not trying to run down the
5	clock. I am not as organized as I ordinarily am in court and I
6	apologize for that.
7	THE COURT: I understand. We're off to a perfectly
8	good start, you and I. I understand. I really mean it. Let's
9	go ahead. I appreciate your attitude, very professional.
10	Let's get on.
11	MS. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Okay. So it's in evidence. Do we have
13	any more questions?
14	MS. FRIEDMAN: It's in evidence. I'll move on, your
15	Honor.
16	THE COURT: Thank you.
17	MS. FRIEDMAN: If I could have exhibit, Defendant's
18	Exhibit 685. Bates 4875276.
19	(Pause)
20	MS. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, for the record, Mr. Mastro
21	wants me to read in 780 was CDX RICO 4746090.
22	THE COURT: I'm sorry. Again, please? I understand.
23	I got it.
24	MS. FRIEDMAN: And Defendant's Exhibit 685 is CDX RICO
25	4875276.

1 THE COURT: Through 79. MS. FRIEDMAN: Yes. I'm just going to give the first 2 3 page if that's okay. Frankly, don't really understand why I'm 4 doing that. 5 THE COURT: Well, because there's some issue as to what the exhibits actually are. So it's well to be. 6 7 MS. FRIEDMAN: So, yes, it would be through 279. 8 THE COURT: Let's go ahead. 9 BY MS. FRIEDMAN: 10 Q. Mr. Veiga, I apologize if I asked you this before, William 11 T. Irwin, could you tell us who he is? 12 A. William Irwin is an employee of Chevron in the public 13 affairs department in Washington, D.C. 14 Q. All right. And you told us who Mr. Cadez is. 15 MS. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, I'd move for admission of 685. 16 17 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, this is the same objection. Mr. Cadez --18 19 THE COURT: Same ruling. 20 MS. FRIEDMAN: Thank you, your Honor. 21 If I could have Defendant's Exhibit 626. 22 Your Honor, I'm going to pass on that exhibit because 23 we only have a Spanish version of it. 24 And I will move on to Exhibit 585, Defendant's

Exhibit 585, which is -- does not have a Bates number.

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Veiga - cross

- Q. And, Mr. Veiga, this 585, let me ask it this way because I'm not seeking to produce the exhibit.
  - At some point did you become aware that Chevron had offered a journalist some money, \$20,000, to go and pretend to be doing a story about the Ecuadorian case for the plaintiffs in the hopes of gaining information for Chevron?
- A. I have no personal knowledge of that.
- Q. At some point did you become aware of that incident?

  MR. MASTRO: Objection.
- Q. Was it reported to you?
- 11 MR. MASTRO: Objection, your Honor. He has no 12 personal knowledge of how.
- THE COURT: He certainly has personal knowledge of whether it was reported to him.
- THE WITNESS: The subject was discussed through counsel with me.
  - Q. All right. And let me ask did -- I don't want to know the substance of anything, but did you have supervisory or contact with Kroll, the security firm Kroll?
- 20 A. Not at all.
- Q. Who was responsible for interacting with Kroll on the legal team of Chevron?
- 23 A. Outside counsel.
- 24 | Q. And in this case who would that have been?
- MR. MASTRO: Objection, relevance, your Honor.

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Veiga - cross

THE COURT: Overruled. 1 I believe Gibson Dunn. 2 Α. 3 Okay. And during your day-to-day supervision of the case, 4 did you become aware of a man by the name of Diego Borja? 5 Α. Yes. And did you ever meet him personally? 6 7 I think I met Mr. Diego Borja a couple occasions casually. Α. And is it true that he had worked for TexPet, Texaco, or 8 9 Chevron for a number of years? 10 MR. MASTRO: Objection to form and attorney-client 11 privilege and work product. To the extent he has any knowledge 12 in this area, it hasn't been established that he has any 13 personal knowledge of this area at all. 14 THE COURT: You're going to have to take baby steps, 15 Mr. Friedman. 16 MS. FRIEDMAN: I will. 17 Did you become aware of -- in your day-to-day supervision 18 of the litigation, did you become aware that Mr. Borja was closely connected with companies that were doing laboratory 19 20 analysis of samples in the litigation? 21 MR. MASTRO: Again, your Honor, same objection. 22 witness shouldn't get into anything that he only knows because 23 of communications with counsel. 24 THE COURT: Subject to that limitation, please answer.

THE WITNESS: I'm not sure I understand your question.

Veiga - cross

- 1 What do you mean by closely connected?
- Q. Well, did he own or have an ownership interest in Inter
- 3 | Intell G S.A.?
- 4 A. My understanding is that Mr. Diego Borja was an employee of
- 5 | STL Laboratories and then he had his own firm. I'm not sure if
- 6 this is his firm or not.
- 7 Q. All right. And his own firm, did his own firm do
- 8 | laboratory work for Chevron in the underlying case?
- 9 A. Again, I don't have specific personal knowledge of that.
- 10 My understanding is that the only service that he did was
- 11 really to phase out a laboratory, basically dispose of
- 12 | laboratory equipment, and this is just the limitation of my
- 13 understanding.
- 14 | Q. Okay. Is it true that he also transported laboratory
- 15 | samples from the field to Chevron's laboratories?
- 16 A. I don't know if he did it personally. I know that STL did.
- 17 | Q. Is it true that Chevron eventually began paying Mr. Borja
- 18 | 10,000 per month approximately in return for being a witness in
- 19 | this case?
- 20 MR. MASTRO: Objection, your Honor, and again haven't
- 21 | established the foundation.
- 22 | THE COURT: I can't hear you, Mr. Mastro.
- 23 MR. MASTRO: I'm objecting, your Honor, and this
- 24 | witness, there has not been a foundation established as to
- 25 whether he knows that from communications with counsel or

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Veiga - cross

whether he knows it by personal knowledge, each of these questions as we get deeper into this. I want to make sure the witness knows there is a standing objection to attorney client communications. THE COURT: Mr. Friedman, I think you need to phrase your questions with precision. MS. FRIEDMAN: I'll do my best, your Honor. Is Chevron paying a monthly payment to Mr. Borja at present? I'm not sure of the current situation of Mr. Borja. Are you aware that Chevron was paying Mr. Borja a monthly payment during some period of time? MR. MASTRO: Objection, your Honor, again, same basis. We don't know what his knowledge is based on and whether it's only from attorneys and attorney client communication. MS. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, part of the problem here is we have information from discovery and from tape recordings that were made with Mr. Borja. I'm sure you're familiar with all this. THE COURT: You would not be correct. MS. FRIEDMAN: All right. I'm just delighted I know something you don't. THE COURT: More than that, I'm sure. MS. FRIEDMAN: I'm trying to argue this in a neutral

way, your Honor. If Chevron is paying a witness in this case

money and other things for their testimony, I don't think that
would be covered by the attorney-client privilege even if an
attorney is the one who puts that together.

THE COURT: If Chevron calls the witness, wouldn't the logical way to deal with it be to ask the witness?

MS. FRIEDMAN: Well, the problem, your Honor — that would be one logical way to deal with it, for sure. But the problem is, A, they may not call the witness.

THE COURT: Then it's not a concern, is it?

MS. FRIEDMAN: Well, it would be because the facts surrounding, as I said in opening, your Honor, it was Mr. Borja who approached Judge Munoz and tried to bribe him. And as a result of that interaction — I won't go into all the details, but I can if you want — as a result of that interaction, Chevron took out ads that were false that said Judge Munoz had accepted a bribe, they had evidence of bribes, etc., etc., when in fact to my knowledge at least one, and I think it's more, federal judges actually looked at the tapes and said there's no evidence of bribing here at all.

So we've got Chevron -- and that's why Mr. Borja's relationship with Chevron is so important as well. We've got them going into this judge recording, offering him a bribe, or trying to offer him a bribe. Ultimately, he doesn't take the bribe, but they use that as an excuse to knock the judge off the case, slowing things down yet again, and take out ads

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Veiga - cross

saying this is proof of how corrupt the Ecuador legal system 1 2 is. 3 Then they take Mr. Borja, fly him out of the country 4 with his family, I believe, and at one point in time were 5 paying him a pretty healthy stipend, different things in the 6 record, either 6,000 or 10,000 a month, got him a house in 7 California in a gated community with a swimming pool on the side of a golf course, gave him an SUV, gave his wife a job. 8 9 So it's relevant for many, many issues in this case, 10 and I don't see the attorney-client privilege. 11 THE COURT: It's relevant for what issues in this 12 case? 13 MS. FRIEDMAN: Well, it's relevant to Chevron's claims 14 that the Ecuadorian legal system is corrupt because in fact the person turns down the bribe. 15 THE COURT: So, in other words, it's probative of the 16 17 rectitude or lack thereof of the Ecuador system if on one occasion one judge declined a bribe. If that's the argument, 18 19 we're not going with it. 20 Next point. 21

MS. FRIEDMAN: All right. Fair enough.

The other thing, your Honor, is it is relevant to Chevron's clean hands or lack of clean hands and that one is obvious and maybe I'll just stop there. That's probably our strongest argument.

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I think it's also relevant to sort of the sequence of events that occurred in this process because what you're going to hear in the outtakes that you haven't heard yet are that --

THE COURT: You're making a big assumption there.

MS. FRIEDMAN: Well, let me say this. There's going to be testimony to the effect that the plaintiff lawyers in Ecuador were very concerned that Chevron was doing everything it could to disrupt the proceedings. I understand there's another side to that, but I'm telling you our side of that which is that Chevron was doing everything it could to disrupt the proceedings, including attempting to bribe a judge that ultimately resulted in his recusal and another judge having to come in. So that's the packet of information. If it's true, I don't think an attorney-client privilege should stand in the way of the Court hearing that evidence.

THE COURT: Mr. Mastro.

MR. MASTRO: Thank you, your Honor, because I have to respond briefly. This witness already said he has no personal knowledge. Mr. Borja was a 1782 witness who denied under oath that Chevron had any idea he was making the tapes he was making at the time he made them. They haven't designated from his.

THE COURT: I'm sorry?

MR. MASTRO: They haven't designated from his deposition to put any of that evidence in here. Your Honor, he has so misstated the facts of what happened in that situation,

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they neither show an innocent judge nor an innocent government official from the political party of President Correa who solicits a \$3 million bribe -- 1 million for the president's office, 1 million for the judge, and 1 million for the plaintiff's side of the case. And then the judge meets privately in a Holiday Inn several times with Mr. Borja to tell him this is what the tapes would show -- they're on their list -- to tell him, yes, Chevron, there's going to be a judgment again Chevron and there will be remediation work for you. That's what they say is refusing a bribe. It's those tapes that Mr. Borja made without Chevron's knowledge. That's what their own special counsel told them after he had reviewed the situation.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, whose only special counsel?

MR. MASTRO: Donziger and the plaintiff's side hired

special counsel, Aton Goldman, you may remember him from the

U.S. Attorney's Office here, who wrote to them it appears what

Chevron is saying is absolutely true based on our review. They

didn't know Borja was doing that. But what Borja found out was

not an innocent judge. He found out there were bribes

solicited.

That's not the point, your Honor. This is not -THE COURT: No, it's not.

MR. MASTRO: This is neither unclean hands, nor does it show anything about the Ecuadorian judiciary that reflects

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well on the Ecuadorian judiciary. It should be irrelevant to this case.

THE COURT: Well, the very first question in my mind is this. There is a pleaded affirmative defense of unclean hands. And in Salazar I have ruled on what about that defense was sufficient and what wasn't. And you have a pending motion before me to apply, in effect, to apply that ruling here, which will be decided swiftly. And if need be, I'll decide this piece of it now or in the morning.

My question is was this pleaded in that defense and what was my previous ruling about it? It was a while ago.

MS. FRIEDMAN: Can I have a minute, your Honor?

THE COURT: Please.

MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, my recollection is that your Honor allowed limited discovery on this issue and the limited discovery proves not only that Chevron didn't know what Borja was doing but that --

THE COURT: It's not the right question. The question is what my ruling was on what's in and out of the case.

Discovery comes later.

MR. MASTRO: Right. I understood, your Honor, on the affirmative defense, you specified a small number of categories where they could — that would continue to remain in the case for purposes of discovery. We believe that what we understood your Honor's ruling to be after that was done that your Honor

1	would revisit whether it had any relevance to the case any
2	longer based on what that discovery showed because that
3	discovery shows
4	THE COURT: But I'm not talking about discovery now.
5	MR. MASTRO: I understand, your Honor.
6	MS. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, Ms. Littlepage informs me
7	that she read the order recently and believes that it says that
8	it was pled, Borja is in. But both of us are kind of fuzzy
9	right now, but that's our understanding of the record.
10	THE COURT: All right. Let's leave this issue until
11	the morning.
12	MS. FRIEDMAN: All right.
13	THE COURT: Give me an idea of how much more you have.
14	MS. FRIEDMAN: Give me just a second, your Honor.
15	MR. MASTRO: We were very much hoping to finish with
16	Mr. Veiga today.
17	THE COURT: I'm sure you were. So was I.
18	MR. MASTRO: Thank you, your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Only Mr. Gomez is happy.
20	MS. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, I think I have if I were to
21	just ask my questions and
22	THE COURT: I understand.
23	MS. FRIEDMAN: I would say
24	THE COURT: I'm trying early on to fully understand
25	both parties' positions on all these issues. But it's going to

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1 move faster as we get more educated. 2 MS. FRIEDMAN: It always does. Your Honor, I think I 3 probably have about an hour more. 4 THE COURT: All right. Let's go on and see what 5 progress we can make now. 6 MS. FRIEDMAN: Thank you. 7 BY MS. FRIEDMAN: Q. Mr. Veiga, I'm switching topics now. 8 9 Were you aware that before the verdict by Judge 10 Zambrano, Mr. Guerra had approached Chevron about obtaining 11 money from Chevron for helping to fix the case? 12 MR. MASTRO: Objection, your Honor. Same issue. 13 only knows it through counsel and it's attorney-client 14 privilege. Foundation and privilege issues. 15 MS. FRIEDMAN: I would say, your Honor, if a lawyer 16 learns that somebody, a judge or a former judge, is approaching 17 to fix a case, that would be outside the attorney-client 18 privilege. 19 THE COURT: Really? On what theory would that be? 20 MS. FRIEDMAN: Crime fraud. 21 MR. MASTRO: The witnesses will testify we turned down 22 as opposed to them. Anyway, that's crime fraud. Well, no. 23 THE COURT: 24 MS. FRIEDMAN: Your Honor, the integrity of the 25

proceedings in Ecuador were of substantial concern to both

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sides. If Chevron, if Chevron gets repeated solicitations from their star witness to fix the case, I would say that's highly relevant both to unclean hands --THE COURT: You've already got an affidavit from the man who was approached who is going to be a witness here. why are we wasting time with this? MS. FRIEDMAN: Well, he was approached by Guerra, but Guerra approached Chevron and Chevron's action --THE COURT: The way Guerra approached Chevron, if I understand the evidence, is he went to Callejas. MS. FRIEDMAN: I'm sorry, your Honor. THE COURT: Do I have the name right? MR. MASTRO: He went to Racines, his partner. It was Liliana Suarez, Judge Zambrano's sort of law clerk, secretary, and companion. THE COURT: Whatever it is, there is direct testimony coming in from the person whom Guerra admits having approached that in fact he approached him. Okay. That means whatever it means. Why are we asking the in-house lawyer for the company about it? MS. FRIEDMAN: It goes to the credibility of Chevron's position in this case, your Honor, that when they approached -when he was approached, when Mr. Guerra approached the Chevron people, they didn't try to tape him. They didn't report him to

the authorities like had occurred with the Borja incident with

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1 Judge Munoz. Instead, they sat on it. And several years later he becomes their star witness after he admits that he had 2 3 several other approaches to Chevron. 4 THE COURT: And all of that you know because Chevron has put it on the record, right? 5 6 MS. FRIEDMAN: Well, we know --7 THE COURT: All of it, each and every bit. MS. FRIEDMAN: Well, Mr. Guerra's story keeps changing 8 9 and we've never heard -- well, I can't say what we've never 10 heard. I don't believe we've heard Chevron's version, a 11 decision-maker at Chevron saying what they did and why they did 12 it at various times. 13 THE COURT: And that would be relevant why? 14 MS. FRIEDMAN: Well, starting with unclean hands, it would be relevant to that. Starting to the credibility of 15 Mr. Guerra's --16 17 THE COURT: Why, why? I do understand that every now 18 and then the argument is put forward that anything that --19 well, I'm not going to put it that way. Just it's like an 20 incantation, right. But I'm not following the logic. 21 MS. FRIEDMAN: Here would be the logic. Let's take a 22 hypothetical. Mr. Donziger bribed the judge and at the same 23 time Chevron was bribing judges. Same time, same case, they're

bribing judges. Are they allowed to come into a court of

equity and ask that equity be done? I think the answer is

pretty clear that they're not.

THE COURT: And that fits this scenario how? Somebody is shaking them down. They don't say okay, we'll pay. They say, no, we won't pay. And you're accusing them of unclean hands for the crime of not paying the bribe.

MS. FRIEDMAN: Well, here's the problem, your Honor. They're very selective about when they pay and when they don't pay. When Mr. Borja did what he did, they were happy to tape it and publicize it and, from our perspective, twist it out of reality to get advantage in the case and in the public.

THE COURT: And subject to whatever rulings I've made on that subject, you may be permitted to prove all of that.

MS. FRIEDMAN: Here's the circumstantial evidence, your Honor. If that's true --

THE COURT: I'm sorry, here's the circumstantial evidence? This is going to prove what happened with Borja?

MS. FRIEDMAN: No. What I'm saying is there's more than one piece to this puzzle. And the other piece is so why didn't they tape Guerra? Supposedly from their statements about Borja, they're saying we're very concerned about the integrity of the system and so on and so forth and that's why we taped and that's why we're doing this stuff. That's why we're getting him out of the country, to protect him.

Now, they're also approached by Guerra. So we've got Judge Munoz who we say did not take a bribe and they're

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1 reacting in one way. Then we've got Guerra who says he 2 approached them and I quess they agree he approached them. 3 THE COURT: That's how we all know it, because they've 4 disclosed it. 5 MR. MASTRO: Correct. 6 MS. FRIEDMAN: Well, I can't -- I'm not sure how it 7 first came out. 8 But my point is not that. My point is the disparity 9 in treatment between how they treated the Borja incident in which Judge Munoz says I won't take a bribe, taping, 10 11 publicizing it and so on and trying to twist it out of 12 proportion, compared to the Guerra incident where ultimately he 13 does take -- I'm not going to characterize it as a bribe. 14 does take money from Chevron in order to impeach the verdict. 15 MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, may I please be heard briefly 16 on this? 17 THE COURT: Yes. MR. MASTRO: Your Honor, there isn't a shred of 18 19 evidence in this record of Chevron doing anything other than 20 refusing any overtures on a bribe. 21 And, your Honor, the Borja situation has nothing to do 22 with Zambrano situation. Borja comes forward with this 23 evidence of private meetings with the judge and a political 24 party official of Correa's, political party official of

Correa's having solicited a bribe and Chevron makes that known.

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Chevron makes known that it was solicited for bribes in the Zambrano era. Chevron has done nothing wrong, there's no unclean hands. Certainly this witness is not the one to ask these questions of. THE COURT: Look that last point is the ultimate point in this discussion. We'll see whether the Borja incident comes in, and if it comes in, we'll see what the evidence is. And you are going to have the witness who says he was approached by or on behalf of Guerra allegedly acting on behalf of Zambrano. And you will have the people with personal knowledge of what happened and we'll see what the evidence is. I don't see any justification for trying to do this by starting in the general counsel's office and working back down the chain. We're just not going to do it that way. MS. FRIEDMAN: And just so you understand why I was doing it this way, your Honor, he is the first witness. THE COURT: I understand, but, you know, you can't prove the whole case with the first witness. MS. FRIEDMAN: Understood. THE COURT: Supposedly they call a document custodian. MS. FRIEDMAN: I suppose there's a lot of documents to ask him about. THE COURT: You can be sure they'll try not to.

MS. FRIEDMAN: I'll move on, your Honor.

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1	THE COURT: Well, look, it's 25 after four. We'll
2	break until tomorrow morning at 9:30 and because I think
3	continuity is pretty much shot at the moment.
4	But let's see if we can't make more headway tomorrow.
5	Please.
6	Is there anything that must be done before we break
7	tonight?
8	MR. MASTRO: Well, your Honor, we have the timelines
9	for you that your Honor requested. Happy to hand those up.
10	THE COURT: You've given them to the other side,
11	right?
12	MR. MASTRO: We're going to give to everybody right
13	now.
14	THE COURT: Okay.
15	MR. MASTRO: And we can deal with
16	THE COURT: No problem with that, Mr. Friedman?
17	MS. FRIEDMAN: No.
18	THE COURT: Mr. Gomez?
19	MR. GOMEZ: No, your Honor.
20	MS. FRIEDMAN: I have to see them first, but no
21	problem with the process.
22	MR. MASTRO: And your Honor
23	THE COURT: Do you want to see them before they're
24	passed to me?
25	MS. FRIEDMAN: No, no, no.

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Veiga - cross

MS. LITTLEPAGE: Judge, may I raise one issue. I 1 2 haven't spoken yet. 3 We had filed a motion for pro hac admission of my 4 partner Rain Booth. He has been working on one of the 5 witnesses we expect to come tomorrow. So I'm just asking the 6 Court if we could expect a ruling on his pro hac, whether one 7 of us has to take over the witness. 8 THE COURT: Nobody is going to have to take over the 9 witness, regardless of whether I get to the paperwork, unless 10 there's something unusual in the paperwork that's going to give 11 me a problem, is there? 12 MS. LITTLEPAGE: I don't think there is, no. 13 MR. MASTRO: And, your Honor, that witness I believe 14 is Christopher Bogart, is that who? 15 MS. FRIEDMAN: No. 16 MR. MASTRO: Nobody has told us how long they expect 17 Mr. Bogart to be cross-examined. 18 MS. FRIEDMAN: He will be much shorter. I'm going to 19 say an hour in cross. 20 THE COURT: All right. 21 MR. MASTRO: Very good. Your Honor, the issue of 22 confidentiality and the defendant's witness list still being 23 over 70 witnesses, we don't have to address that now, but 24 perhaps we can do it first thing in the morning.

THE COURT: Perhaps we can do it in the morning.